THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. VI RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1865. NO. 209

BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

THE NEWS.

—For Telegraph see Fourth Page.

—Contrary to the expectation of nearly all familiar with his past career, Mr. Cowardin, editor and publisher of the rebel Richmond *Dispatch*, has been pardoned by the President.

—The Richmond *Republic* says that the prospect of the corn crop in Virginia, and throughout the Southern States, is very fine The late rains have given a fresh start to vegetation of every kind. Nature is making haste to bury the traces which the late fratricidal strife left upon her bosom.

—A novel race took place at Poughkeepsie recently between a newly invented steam wagon and James B. Bensley, the celebrated American pedestrian, on the race course at Bull's Head.

—One hundred and thirty-five pardons were formerly passed upon favorably by the Attorney General, on the 13th, and now await the signature of the President.—About seventy-five petitions were filed, among them one from the rebel Major-Gen. J. S. Marmaduke.

—Green Smith, son of Gerritt Smith, and lately an officer of the Fourteenth New York Heavy Artillery, sends to Secretary McCulloch a check for $409 14, money received by him as pay for his services, it being the desire of his father that he should give his services to the government in its hour of need.

—Measures have been decided upon in the Interior Department for putting into speedy operation the necessary machinery for the disposal of public lands in the late insurgent States, applications and inquiry upon the subject having been very freely made to the Department. Registers and receivers have already been designated for this work in Arkansas, and as soon as this can be done for the other States those officers will be ordered to repair immediately to their posts and open offices for the sale of lands at such central points as will best meet general convenience.

It is understood that the Attorney General has recently furnished an opinion to the effect that the President has not the power to appoint a commission to decide claims for the large amount of cotton captured at Savannah, Mobile, Charleston, Wilmington, &c.; but that applicants must seek relief in the mode prescribed by the law in regard to captured and abandoned property; and also that all property turned over by the military authorities to the treasury agents must be regarded and treated in the same manner.

—Mr. Ford, proprietor of the Theatre in which Mr. Lincoln was assassinated has been told that he will not be allowed to use his theatre for theatrical purposes. Nothing was said about any future purchase of the theatre by the government. The theatre remains closed, and the actors and actresses collected by Mr. Ford are doing their best to return home or reach some place of employment. Mr. Ford appears in the *Chronicle* in a rather indignant card. The actors charge that it is all a dodge of the Christian Association to depriciate the value of the property and force Mr. Ford to sell it to them at a loss. Mr. Ford's Baltimore company have already given seventeen hundred dollars to the Lincoln monument fund.

The State election in Kentucky is to take place on the seventh of August. A Treasurer is to be chosen, nine members of Congress, a Legislature and a justice of the Supreme Court for the Third District, in place of Judge Bullitt, removed. The issue in controversy is the ratification of the amendment to the Federal Constitution respecting slavery. The Republican candidates are: For State Treasurer, William L. Neale: for Congress, C. D. Bradley, George H. Yeaman, J. H. Lowry, Marion C. Taylor, Lovell H. Rousseau, Green City Smith, Speed S. Fry, William H. Randall, Samuel McKee. Yeaman and Smith were members of the last Congress. The Democratic candidates are: For Treasurer, James H. Garrard; for Congress, L. S. Trimble, [illegible], Henry Gilder, Aaron Harding, Robert Mallory, A. H. Ward. George S. Shanklin, J. Smith Hurtt. Gilder, Harding and Mallory were members of the last Congress.

—During last month 2,676 applications from invalid soldiers for pensions were acted upon at the Pension Bureau, of which 1,715 were admitted and 961 rejected. During the same period 2,413 applications for pensions were received from mothers, widows, and minor children of deceased soldiers, of which 2,326 were admitted and 87 rejected. Up to July 1st 100,000 applications from widows, mothers, and minor children of deceased soldiers, and 75,000 applications from invalid soldiers have been admitted, making a total of 175,000 persons receiving pensions from Government. The close of the war will cause a decrease in the number of applications from widows, mothers, and minors, and the larger number of applicants hereafter will be from invalid soldiers. A force of one hundred and seventy clerks is employed in the Bureau, and cases are disposed of without delay as rapidly as evidence can be furnished.

—The New Orleans *Picayune* has intelligence that the Liberals are sweeping everything before them in the more Western States of Mexico, even down to the shores of the Pacific. The withdrawal of the Imperial troops from that direction to meet the more pressing danger in New Leon, Coahuila, and Tamaulipas, perhaps left the door open for them. It is also probable that the large numbers of Americans who have recently gone as miners, colonists, and adventurers, to Chihuahua, Sonora, and Sinaloa, have had something to do with it For, though they went there with the encouragement of the Empire, the most of them, apart from the evanescent prejudices acquired during our civil war, are Liberals in political sentiments, and will naturally combine with that party or finally set up for themselves. Mexico is full of Americans, "divided, discordant, belligerent," driven there by our civil war, and of Europeans following the fortunes of a doubly European dynasty. Some of them, says the *Picayune*, are in the interests of the Union; many of them in the interests of the late Confederacy. These are adherents of Maximilian; those of the Empress Charlotte; others of the Emperor Napoleon; while the greater number are prudently looking out for number one. What national spirit or sentiment, if any, they will ultimately make up, remains to be seen.

—For the privilege of selling books and newspapers on the Hudson River Railroad, it is said that no less than $5,000 a year is paid. For the same privilege on the Central Railroad, the tax is $5,500 per year. This seems a large sum, and yet it is said that a large income is derived from the operations. On the Hudson River Road the sales average $100 to each through train. On the Central the average is $150 per train. The books and papers are not sold by the owners of the right, but by boys employed by them. The boys receive 15 per cent. on all sales, and make large wages.

—The Secretary of the Navy has addressed a letter to Rear Admiral Dahlgren, in which he says: "The termination of the rebellion and the cessation of hostilities, which rendered necessary the reduction of the South Atlantic Squadron and the consolidation, involved your detailment In relieving you from a command which you have conducted with ability and energy for two years, the Department takes the occasion to express to you its appreciation of your services and the services of those who have been associated with you in the efficient blockade of the coast and harbors at a central and important portion of the Union, and in the work of repossessing the forts and restoring the authority and supremacy of the government in the insurgent States."

The Great Fire.

The meagre and unsatisfactory accounts of the recent fire in New York city, by which the country has been deprived of its greatest museum of curiosities, have been more than tantalizing. The telegraph wire between this point and Petersburg is the only one we are allowed to use for press despatches at present. When we receive news from New York direct—as we often do—we are obliged to pay at the rates of private messages, entailing on us a great expense. As usual we have published the news in advance of our cotemporaries—the *Record* with its accustomed rapidity in obtaining news hasn't found it out yet—and we hasten to lay the following synopsis of the particulars before our readers:

"The fire originated in a defective furnace in the cellar under Groot's restaurant, beneath the office of the Museum, at No. 8 Ann street, and was first discovered by an employee of the Museum, at precisely thirty-five minutes past noon. The alarm was instantly given to the police and firemen and to the inmates of the Museum, of which latter, happily, there were few. An hour earlier an alarm of fire might have produced a panic among the audience in the lecture-rooms and many lives might have been lost. As it was, however, the

SCENE WITHIN THE MUSEUM,

from the moment of the discovery down to the time when, at about 1 o'clock, the last venturesome fireman was driven from his ladder, was one of painful interest; for scarcely had the alarm been sounded in the street when the flames from the furnace below belched into the lower halls of the great edifice, and rendered it manifest that the conflagaration, so far as the Museum was concerned, had passed human control. Then there was flying to and fro among the attaches of the theatrical department, who valnly strove to save their wardrobe and other valuables; the struggling countrymen who had wandered among the microcosm of curiosities rushed hither and thither, seeking egress from the building; presently the police filed in, to guard property and save life, and at length the firemen came clambering up the walls, and howling into the lecture-room, dashing their axes through the floors, and swinging their trumpets, if to menace the multitude; and to the three or four spectators who preserved sufficient coolness to take sober note of the spectacle, it seemed wonderful that there was not enormous loss of life.

At 1 o'clock the Museum was a mass of fire, and the flames had burst into the adjoining buildings in Fulton street, Broadway and Ann street, while the roofs and walls of the buildings in the neighborhood and the eastern front of St. Paul's were menaced, and it seemed as though the entire block through to Nassau street must be consumed. But the firemen, who had now arrived in force poured cataracts of Croton upon the buildings in the centre of the block, and upon the roofs opposite; and one entire company stood in the scorching heat at the head of Vesey street, and flooding the eastern front of St. Paul's, saved the venerable pile from ruin.

From the Museum the flames first crept throug the adjoining houses, and into the upper story of Knox's hat store, No. 212 Broadway. Tell-tale smoke playing about the main cornice first notified spectators in the street below that this building was doomed. In a few minutes the flames flashed out of the upper story windows on Fulton street, and then belched forth from those on Broadway.

The heat had now become intense and unendurable—The crowd that thronged Park-row, Broadway and the Park were compelled to fall back. The throng that stood in Ann-street were driven half way to Nassau. The buildings on Park-row give signs of yielding to the heat when the firemen began to play upon them, and for a long time were successful in preventing them from taking fire. The steam from the heated buildings and the dense smoke darkened the air.

The roof of the Museum had now fallen, and the interior of the building was like the crater of a [illegible]. A stream of heated air [illegible] the breeze directly over the block, carrying with it light articles, pieces of burning wood, shingles, &c. One man on Ann street, not far from Nassau, was struck on the head by a shingle and knocked down. Others were in much danger by the pieces of burning material falling on their heads and clothing.—This served to clear the street, so that the firemen were left masters of the situation.

At 1:30 came a crash resounding like the explosion of a powder magazine. The whole wall on the Ann street side had fallen. A cloud of dust and smoke filled the air, making it dark as twilight, and rendering it impossible to descry objects at short distance.

At 1:45 o'clock the Broadway front of the Museum fell in three different sections, one after the other. The first to fall was the part parallel with Broadway, which went over in one mass, falling flat on the pavement of the street, and then—and not till then—breaking up into innumerable fragments.

Another section was left in the shape of an elongated triangle, and not unlike the steeple of a church. In a few moments this sunk slowly down, the point still remaining upright and in position until the whole section disappeared. It did not appear to fall, but apparently sunk into the earth. This was exactly analagous to the fall or sinking of the spire of Chichester Cathedral in England a few years ago.

The section of the front wall facing on Park-row, and at a slight deviation from the parallel of Broadway, still remained, and all eyes were turned in its direction. It was a very large, high portion, reaching to the uppermost story. About five minutes later this great facade careened gracefully over and slowly fell—not in among the burning ruins—but *out* on Broadway. It fell as a trap-door on a hinge and remained intact until it was smashed upon the pavement, sending up a frightful spray of bricks and mortar, and a vast cloud of smoke. This finished the old Museum.

The shock caused by the fall of the Museum front seemed to give a fresh impetus to the flames here, which belched forth streaming almost across Fulton street, and endangering the opposite buildings on the south side.—Thence the fire crept east to adjoining houses on the north side of Fulton street, leaving for a while the lower stories of the Knox building comparatively intact.

The fire, which had now extended through the rear, into the shops and warehouses on Fulton and Ann streets, burst forth in the upper stories of several buildings, and raged with ungovernable fury, and the huge sparks—many of them as large as a man's hand—which were borne on the breeze over the housesteps and lodged far down through the commercial districts of which the Postoffice is the centre, threatened to extend the disaster indefinitely. But the occupants of buildings whereon these firebrands fell poured Croton on their roofs, and little damage was caused by the sparks beyond the burning of a number of signs and awnings in Fulton and Nassau streets.

Onward through the devoted block sped the volumes of fire until after two o'clock, when the firemen succeeded in partially checking the flames as they dashed against the solid walls of the sixth building from Broadway, and nothing remained to be done but to save surrounding property. At 5 o'clock the fire was wholly under, and the following numbered buildings had been totally destroyed, the walls of only three being left standing:

On Broadway—Nos. 212 214, 216, 218, 220 and 222.
On Ann Street—Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, and 16
On Fulton Street—Nos. 147, 14d, 151, 153, and 155.

CALL AND GET ONE OF

RICHARDSON'S GOLD CIRCULARS,

GIVING THE PRICE OF GOLD

EVERY DAY DURING THE WAR.

If you owe any person--GET ONE.

If any person owes you--GET ONE.

Mailed to any part of the State on receipt of TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. Address

W. R. RICHARDSON,

18-tf Raleigh, N. C.

WANTED,

A ROOM, WITH BOARD, FOR A SINGLE GENtleman, in a private family. Please address "G. A. B.," Progress office, stating terms and location.

jy 18-2t*

THE CITY.

A Living Artist.—If Raleigh has not been so rapid in its patronage of progressive ideas as some other communities, north and south, it has been the result of that hostility to harsh utilitarianism which has always been a peculiarity of Southern character rather than any spirit of opposition to true reform or real advancement. We have here, however, institutions of learning, charity and humanity of which we are justly proud, and many other things with which we would not part for much that is elsewhere esteemed excellent. And we may justly felicitate ourselves that there has long resided in our "city of oaks" an artist whose portraits would not discredit like efforts of the earlier masters. Our reference is to Mr. W. Carl Brown. Addison said "we find a secret awe and veneration for one who moves about us in a regular and illustrious course of virtue," and we will recognise the fidelity of the sentiment not less readily if the assertion be extended to embrace the patient and often unremunerative labors of the artist whose life realizes the Miltonian description of

"Close ambition, varnished o'er with zeal";

an ambition which is veiled with such scrupulous modesty as to be only a shade less beautiful than the magnificence of the portraitures he makes on canvass. His fault is modesty and unostentation in excess, and if possible we would woo him from his secluded to a more conspicuous and appreciable fame. He has genius and skill of high order and North Carolina is proud to own him.

We are not certain that his rooms are open to visitors or that he has portraits which may be inspected—they rarely remain uncalled for beyond completion—but those who wish to see art in sublimity should contrive to see some of the many portraits he has painted. They are worthy the artist and the age.

Another.—Ezekiel Stanley, of Granville county, an elderly gentleman, who came to the city on a market expedition, was deprived of a five dollar greenback yesterday, in a very cute way. It appears the veteran chicken vender had disposed of a fowl and received the five dollar note in payment. He gave change and the purchaser departed, when another soldier approached and graciously informed Mr. S. that the money he had received was entirely worthless, a counterfeit of the most bogus order. He further represented himself as a special agent to stop inroads upon law and order, and requested to see the note which had been palmed upon the green 'un. Not questioning the disinterested zeal of the blue-back, it was unsuspiciously handed to the imaginary detective, who, at once recognizing its genuineness, made tracks for parts unknown. The patriot-rogue has doubtless before this moment quaffed several glasses of grog through the investment of Mr. S.'s five, probably toasting the memory of the Carolinian who was so easily victimized.

This is an age of small criminalities and unless a thoroughly bold and summary policy is operated against the wrong-doers, the coadition of society throughout the land will be far more insecure than at any former period of our history. Innovations rarely have their beginning in a formidabie form; the approach to great crimes is naturally through petty offences; and the safest method of preventing the former is the severe and certain punishment of the latter.

Special Meeting.—We invite attention to the action of the Board of Commissioners, found below, relative to the necessity of the occupation of this city by a military force:

RALEIGH, July 18, 1865,

At a special meeting of the Board of Commissioners of Raleigh, held this morning, present: Wm. H. Harrison, Mayor; Messrs. Alex. Creech, C. B. Root, N. S. Harp, J. J. Overby, W. R. Richardson, H. Poole, P. Overby, C. M. Farriss, and H. Mahler, commissioners.

Mr. Harp offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of the Commissioners of the city of Raleigh, derived as well from their personal intercourse with the citizens of the city as from well accredited reports, that the citizens of Raleigh have willingly accepted the terms of peace and restoration to the Union tendered by the President of the United States, and are now loyal and obedient to the Federal Government.

And whereas the Commissioners have understood that a rumor has gone abroad, purporting that the United States troops are kept in and around the city at the solicitation of the citizens, and that they are fearful of tumult and disorders if they should be withdrawn; therefore

Resolved, That the Commissioners are of opinion that said troops are not needed for any such purpose, but that peace and order may be fully preserved by the local police.

An account of N. Jolly for table for Mayor's office, for the sum of $20, was presented and on motion allowed.

On motion, the Board adjourned.

J. J. CHRISTOPHER, Cl'k.

Provost's Sanctum.—The complainants before the Assistant Provost yesterday were, it may be, not so numerous as on some occasions agone. They were variegated, however, as usual, and presented as many different phases of life as hues of complexion were represented.—There the snuff-dipper and the tobacco chewer—the temperate and intemperate—victim and victimizer—black and white—the dandy and the mendicant—all, all stand and each in turn pour out his or her plaint. They are all heard and medicine administered according to the nature and stage of the disease.

For instance: a soldier of the 47th N. Y. infantry, found upon the horse of Lieut. Norton, 4th New Hampshire, was taken into custody. He stated that a soldier of the 12th New York cavalry had given him permission to ride, saying that the horse was his. Both were placed in confinement to await an investigation of their cases.

Mr. Pool, who was deprived of his pistol, Monday evening, on supposition of its having been purchased without authority from a soldier, had it restored to him, as it was proven to be private property.

The patrol arrested Thomas Rogers, 48th New York, on the street at 2 o'clock in the morning, for disorderly conduct.

The case of rape reported Monday, appears to be not so bad after all, as the victim is a young woman of very bad reputation and is now perambulating the streets as of yore.

Robbery in Broad Day.—The sufferer himself Mr. Jubal Emery, of this county, relates to us that he was robbed of a gold watch, yesterday morning, at the market house. A soldier deliberately took the time keeper from him and then made off at a rapid gate, Mr. E. attempting to overtake him. A crowd of soldiers, probably accomplices of the light fingered rascal, cut off his advance and not only defeated the arrest of the criminal and recovery of the watch, but one of the aiders and abettors managed to find some excuse for the act and gave the unoffending citizen a flogging.

This narration bears its commentary on its face. If such flagrant outrages can be attempted and consummated in broad day-light, in so public place as the market, we are fallen on evil times. Some steps should be taken and at once to render such performances perfectly impossible.

Mechanics and Workingmen.—We have unintentionally omitted to say that at their meeting Saturday last, at the court-house, the Mechanics and Workingmen perfected an organization by electing the following officers:

President, R. Dobbin, and Secretary, Jno. N. Bunting.

A committee was thereafter appointed to report some form of future and permanent combination, after which an adjournment was effected.

We believe that a large amount of good can be accomplished if the organization—based upon judicious principles and confined to its proper sphere of operative influence—be perpetuated by the general endorsement of the classes interested. Honorable competition is indeed the great spur with which mankind are spured to effort in all pursuits, but we should rely rather upon superiority of capabilities than any mere cheapness for success and preferment in all professions. With such a spirit animating them, mechanics and workingmen may not only find true but accelerated prosperity.

Glad to Correct.—In stating, in our last issue, the purpose of the military authorities to decline future delivery of mail matter to citizens, we derived the information directly from parties connected with the post-office. It is very agreeable to say that there appears to have been a misapprehension of facts in the premises. According to present advices the office is to be changed to another locality and perhaps no other alterations will take place. We are greatly enlarged at finding that our people will not be deprived of the privilege of communing with their friends at a distance; but while this is true, it is to be hoped that no abatement will be made in efforts to have a regular postmaster appointed. We should not expect or desire the army to do for us what a citizen can and should do.

Military Changes.—Capt. J. D. Stubbs, A. Q. M., whose politeness and attention has rendered him so acceptable as quartermaster at this post, has been relieved and ordered to Newbern to take charge of U. S. Military Railroads at that point.

Lieut. John C. Stubbs accompanies him and Capt. Jasper Hodge takes the position here.

We have omitted to say, previously, that the entire Commissary Department at this point has been turned over to Capt. E. Z. Lawrence, C. S., an affable officer and thorough business man.

Annual Meetings.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad will be held in this city to-morrow. The stockholders of the A. & N. C. road meet at Goldsboro the same day. See the advertisements.

New Advertisements.—We direct attention to the following:

Rand & Taylor—Lumber of all Kinds.

John G. Williams & Co.—Banking and Brokerage Business Resumed.

Good Move—The effort now being made to provide lodging and food for paroled Confederate soldiers who may pass through Raleigh.

Theatre.—The dramatic troupe gave another performance at City Hall, last night. [illegible]

Personal.—Among the prominent North Carolinians in the city, we notice Hon. Bedford Brown, of Caswell. He looks to be in good condition and still able to do yeoman service for the state and country.

At Blumenthal's Soda Fountain, on Fayetteville street, Tuesday, the thermometer ranged as below:

9 a. m.,	76	1 p. m.	81
10 "	77½	2 "	82½
11 "	79	3 "	81
12 "	81	4 "	80

RALEIGH MONEY MARKET,

REVISED DAILY BY B. F. GRADY, EXCHANGE BROKER,

13, Fayetteville Street.

Buying Rates.

Gold $1.35; Silver $1.30; North Carolina Bank Notes 10@25 cents on the dollar; other Southern Bank Notes 8@20 cents on the dollar; North Carolina Bonds, old sixes, coupons attached, $65.00.

MARKET REPORT

CORRECTED DAILY BY

E. A. WHITAKER.

Grocer and Dealer in Provisions.

Apples—Dried, $1 50 per bushel,
" Green, $1 per bushel, small,
Bacon—Firm, sales at 12½@15c per lb.
Beef—15c per lb.
Butter—25 to 30c per lb.
Cheese—40@50c per lb.
Chickens—25@30c a piece.
Coffee—50c per lb.
Corn—$1 per bushel.
Eggs—30c per dozen.
Flour—Superfine $9@10 per bbl.;
Honey—in comb, 25 to 30c per lb.
Lamb—12½@15c per lb.
Lard—15c per lb.
Meal—$1 per bushel.
Mullets—$20 per bbl.
Mackerel—$5 per kit.
Onions—$1 per bushel.
Peaches—dried 10 to 25c per lb.
Peas—White $100 to 1,25; Stock 90 to $1; Garden 40c per peck.
Potatoes—Irish $1 and sweet $1 per bushel.
Sugar—Crushed 50c per lb; Brown 25@30c
Syrup—65@70c per gallon by the barrel.
Soda—Cooking, 40c per pound.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RALEIGH, July 19, 1865.

THE UNDERSIGNED FOR MANY YEARS PAST in the Banking and Brokerage business in this city desire to call the attention of the public to the fact that they have resumed. They will continue the business in all its branches, giving strict attention to arranging and settling old claims, making collections, buying and selling stocks, &c., and giving to all business entrusted to them the greatest possible despatch. They hope by promptness in making returns to retain the confidence of old friends, and to make many new ones.

jy 19-1w JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO

*** Record and Standard copy.

LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.

HAVING LEASED THE SAW MILL KNOWN AS Snow's Mill, we are prepared to furnish parties with Lumber of all kinds. Parties wishing to purchase will please leave bills at Progress office. Terms cash.

jy 18 1t* RAND & TAYLOR.

PLANTERS' HOTEL,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS HOTEL IS NOW OPEN AND PATRONAGE solicited from my friends and the public generally. Mr. A. J. PARTIN has charge of my business and will do all in his power to render our guests comfortable.

A limited number of boarders taken by the week at a reasonable rate, with or without board.

jy 18-1m W. T. BAIN.

*** Standard copy.

TERMS.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily, 1 Year	$10 00	Daily, 1 Month	$1 00
" 6 Months	5 00	Weekly, 1 Year	3 00
" 3 Months	3 00	" 6 Months	1 50

Must be paid in advance in all cases or the paper will not be sent; and the paper will be stopped when the time paid for expires, unless renewed.

NEWSBOYS AND NEWS DEALERS

Will be furnished at the rate of $5 per hundred copies. All orders must be accompanied by the money.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Ordinary advertisements, occupying not more than ten lines solid minion, or one inch space

1 insertion	$1 00	2 Weeks	$6 00
2 "	1 50	1 Month	10 00
3 "	2 00	2 Months	15 00
4 "	2 50	3 "	20 00
5 "	3 00	6 "	30 00
1 Week	3 50	1 Year	50 00

Larger advertisements, where no contract is made, will be charged in exact proportion.

YEARLY CONTRACTS

Will be made in accordance with the following schedule

1 4 column,	1 Month.	$30 00	1-4 col.	6 Months	$100 00
1-3 "	1 "	45 00	1-2 "	6 "	140 00
1 "	1 "	60 00	1 "	6 "	150 00
1-4 "	3 "	50 00	1-4 "	1 Year	175 00
1-2 "	3 "	75 00	1 2 "	1 "	200 00
1 "	3 "	100 00	1 "	1 "	400 00

Only those who contract for one fourth, one-half, or a column, for one, three, six, or twelve months, will receive the benefit of these terms.

Contract advertisers must pay by the month, and all others in advance.

All advertisements must be marked a specified time, and no advertisement will be inserted "till forbid."

Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged One Dollar a square for every insertion.

OUR CIRCULATION

Is larger in the city and throughout the State than any other paper in North Carolina. The *Progress* is read in the camp and among the people by a much larger number of persons than any other paper, and hence its importance as an advertising medium should not be overlooked by business men.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Special Notices will be set in minion, leaded, and inserted under the *Special Notice* head, and One Dollar a Square charged for every insertion.

LOCAL COLUMN.

Only short notices will be admitted to the Local Column, at the following rates:

One Line, One Day	$1 00	Three Lines, One Day	$2 00
Two Lines, "	1 50	Five Lines, "	2 50

Ten Lines, or more, at the rate of Twenty-five Cents a Line for each insertion.

FUNERAL NOTICES, MARRIAGES, &c.

Will be charged same as Advertisements, and must be paid for when handed in, or they will not appear.

The above Rates will be adhered to in all cases, and as we have to pay cash for everything in our business, we must demand cash.

June, 26, 1865. J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

TO SUBSCRIBERS AND ADVERTISERS.

We have to pay cash for paper, ink and labor, and we must have more cash from those for whom we work or we cannot pay our current expenses. We know there is but little money in circulation, but there are but few persons who want a newspaper that cannot spare the money to pay for it. Persons seeing their paper marked must remit the money or it will be stopped.

Advertisers must pay in advance for all transient matter, and business men who advertise regularly will be expected to pay their bills monthly.

Job Printing must be paid for when delivered.

J. L. P. & CO.

EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION.

GOODS AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

CHEAPER THAN AT NEWBERN

OR ANY POINT

SOUTH OF BALTIMORE.

MR. L. H. KELLOGG, AT THE OLD STAND OF S. H. Young, on Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C., respectfully announces to the public that he has

JUST RECEIVED

a large and well-selected assortment of Dry Goods, Ladies' Furnishing Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, &c. This stock was purchased in New York since the recent decline in prices, and is now offered at terms lower than goods of the same description can be purchased in Newbern or any point south of Baltimore.

Country Merchants and others supplied at wholesale.

jy 15-1m

HARDWARE

AND

Agricultural Implements.

PLOUGHS, CULTIVATORS, CORN PLANTERS, Hay and Manure Forks, Hoes and Rakes, Scythes and Snathes, Spades and Shovels, (long and short handle,) Axes and Handles, Carpenter's Tools, Hatchets and Hammers, Scythe Stones and Stones, Frying Pans, Coffee Mills, Porcelain Kettles, Nails, (all sizes,) Curry Combs, &c., &c.,

For sale, cheap for cash, by

MILLER & CO.,

Store formerly occupied by S. H. Young,

jy 7-eod2w Fayetteville Street.

IMPORTANT TO MILL OWNERS!

J. A. McMannen's

CELEBRATED IMPROVED

SMUT & SCREENING MACHINE!

THE UNDERSIGNED IS NOW PREPARED TO furnish the indispensible article, highly improved, with flutes, sand and cockle screens, and will ship from Durham's Depot to any point in the United States on the shortest notice. Price $125. Will take in exchange Bacon, Lard, Cotton Yarn, Leather, Iron, Cotton, at market price, or money. Old machines will be taken if the casting is not broken, for which $25 will be allowed. All articles in exchange to be well put up, in good order, and delivered at the point of destination of new Machine, each party paying their own freight.

Letters directed to me at Durham's, N. C., care of Agent Railroad Agent.

[illegible] and put it up in the mill.

jy JOHN A. McMANNEN.

LADIES OF RALEIGH:

CALL AT WEST'S DEPOT, ON FAYETTEville Street, and get Godey's and Peterson's Lady's Books. The latest styles of dresses, hats, etc., to be found in these

jy 15-3t*

ATTENTION COTTON OWNERS.

WE CAN SELL [illegible] BALES COTTON. Parties wishing to dispose of any will send good samples. RICHARDSON & MILLER.

je 29-tf

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1865.

Gov. HOLDEN has indeed a hard road to travel. Like that noble statesman and patriot, STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, when a candidate for the Presidency in 1860, he cannot satisfy the radicals of either section, and comes in for a share of abuse from them all. Some of our radical brethren "down east" berate him because he does not advocate the immediate enfranchisement of the negro, and the secession organs at home abuse him for helping to break up the government. A Boston journal says Gov. HOLDEN has been a traitor, and the Statesville (N. C.) *American* says he rendered active service in breaking up the Union.

The fact is the negro worshippers north, and the disunionists and monarchists south, agitated until they plunged the country into war, and now that it is over with its immense funeral pile before their eyes, and the groans of suffering millions in their ears, they still agitate for more mischief. No men, measures or policies can suit them, because they want a hobby to ride and something with which to agitate and inflame the public mind. Neither Gov. HOLDEN or President JOHNSON will do for the radicals, because as patriots and statesmen they are laboring zealously to bring order out of chaos and restore the government which the treasonable hands of the extremists and agitators disrupted and well nigh destroyed. The oligarchs of the South are not only the enemies of the United States Government, but of all republican governments, and while they are afraid to make open war on the Union at this time, they will exhibit their venom by making war on its friends, and gaining confidence as they proceed, if not molested, the time will soon come when their treason will be blabbed from the highways and housetops. All sneering allusions to the antecedents of Gov. HOLDEN, whether made by local newspapers or citizens, are evidences of rottenness, and the factious opposition that will be set up to his administration and to his election will be the last kicks of secession and treason in North Carolina. The faction that has already began to war upon him may make themselves heard, but they will not be felt. Their niggers being gone they cannot so easily raise corruption funds to operate on, and the honest masses are so disgusted with them on account of the failure of all their predictions concerning the war, that they will meet no favor at their hands. Mr. HOLDEN was swindled out of the nomination for Governor in 1858, which nomination would have been equivalent to an election, by the aristocracy—those who boast of *superior* blood even after debauchery has brought them to the gutter—and they are still warring on him. He did not own enough land and slaves to qualify him for the position in the eyes of certain oligarchs, (who now want pardon at his hands,) and they defeated his nomination by means that were infamously false and corrupt. All this class of men hate the government [illegible] it is a republican government, a government that guarantees equal rights and privileges, and where the most humble and obscure may aspire to the highest stations in the land

Mr. HOLDEN's devotion to the Union and his efforts to prevent secession, during the exciting years of 1860–61, are facts well known to his traducers, but they want to destroy him and care nothing as to the means. The welfare of the State and country is as nothing to them so they can gratify their vindictive hatreds. There is no principle in their creed, no policy, no organization, nor anything else that has not for its aim the defeat and destruction of HOLDEN. The devil's hatred for holy water is not more intense than theirs for him. And they hate ANDREW JOHNSON just as cordially. We have heard already of remarks being made by codfish of more than ordinary pretensions, in this city, that the President was from a low family; that he was not born a gentleman, &c. He was was born a man, and this is more than many of the aristocracy can say, for they were born asses.

The loyal honest masses of North Carolina know that Gov. HOLDEN is their friend, and they will stand by him; and the people of the south, we mean the loyal, self-reliant masses, know that ANDREW JOHNSON is a great and pure statesman, and that he is their friend; and our state and country is perfectly safe in the hands of these two gentlemen, so thoroughly hated by the monarchists, if the loyal masses will but give them that support which they have a right to expect.

Gov. HOLDEN worked hard to prevent the war, but fanaticism prevailed and the war came; he then worked hard to stop it but the "patriots and property holders" would have nothing but subjugation and all its horrors: that came, and now, ANDREW JOHNSON, reposing implicit confidence in W. W. HOLDEN, selects him above all the men in the State to restore civil rule and social order within our borders, and to bring the state back again under the protection of the Union. And considering all these circumstances, and the nature and importance of his position, will any loyal citizen of the state war on or sneer at Gov. HOLDEN? We think not, and no better evidence of the disaffection of a man need be required than a constant muttering and persistent opposition to Gov. HOLDEN and his official acts. He who is not for the government is against it, and he who makes war on the officers of the government makes war on the government itself, and cannot be called its friend.

We are perfectly indifferent as to what the pious secession organ of court-house square may have to say about us, for we can live and move and have our being without the smiles, caresses or patronage of its managers or four dozen readers; but the following allusion to Mr. VESTAL, for many years in our employment, may justify a word:

"Our neighbor is understood also to have had a bone to pick with 'Vestal,' who so unaccountably left the superintendence of the *Progress* office a year or so ago, and for 'running away to the Yankees' for which at that time he was so badly abused by his employer."

The above is false and known to be so by the "little blower" when he penned it. Mr. VESTAL, who has never sympathized with treason, left Raleigh about the middle of last December, and went through the lines to Newbern, and thence to the North. The organs of the "patriots and property holders," who said in their secret circular they wanted all the money they could get, at once opened on him and us, but in answer to their attacks upon VESTAL we told them they were not worthy to black his boots. Whether north or south, Mr. VESTAL we knew to be an honest, pure-hearted man, and that he would be in no way injured by the abuse of hirelings. That we "abused" Mr. VESTAL the invisible secession writer of the pious organ of court-house square aforesaid knew to be false when he said so, but it is in keeping with the tenets of the secesh church, a fact we are sorry to "record."

As the "little blower" is supposed to have made a pretty good thing by the war he can afford to supply gas for the stock concern of the faithful gratuitously.

"Are These Things So?"

Is it possible that in the chivalrous South there are men who will stoop, *without cause*, to defame the character of a woman?

Can it be true that there are men so low, and so far gone, as to unblushingly libel defenceless women?

We are led to make these enquiries by a perusal of an article in yesterday's *Record*. We extract from it the following paragraph:

"We have heard that some of these teachers, not of the masculine gender, the more effectually to accomplish their dark and nefarious designs, eschew the society of the whites, and have taken up their bed and board with the blacks."

Reference is here made to the teachers of the freed children, who are now in Raleigh, under the supervision of the Superintendent of Freedmen's Bureau. The base insinuations are worthy of the source from which they emanate, and will fall to the ground only injuring those who are responsible for them. We do not pretend to take up the gauntlet in behalf of radicals; but we do insist that all honest, fair minded people should discountenance such ungenerous, and unmanly ebullitions of sore headedness, as evidenced in the above paragraph. In behalf of injured christianity and in defence of noble motives, we have a few words to say.

The government of the United States, actuated by a desire to create happiness and comfort wherever its authority is extended, has established a system of education for the blacks of the south, to last probably not longer than until the state governments are able to take the matter in hand.—Schools have been started at every prominent point all over the country, and teachers, male and female, have been employed to instruct the scholars. To some, such tasks may be distasteful, but no one can deny the benefits which will arise from the elevation of the degraded black race to a proper knowledge of affairs in life, which will always pertain to their humble condition as our servants. To improve them in this manner; to make them more intelligent, and to give them a due appreciation of morality, is the object of these schools. Who can deny that such views are not in keeping with christ[illegible] should characterize a republican form of government?

Where do these teachers come from? Not from the south. With all their boasted love for the negro, there have been no volunteers from the south in this missionary field. A missionary field it truly is, and the same spirit which has actuated thousands of God-fearing men and women to go among black and white savages as teachers, and to the support of whom we have all more or less contributed, undoubtedly influenced the individuals who are now in our midst instructing the freedmen.

Is it generous then, we ask, that men, who are responsible for the ignorant condition of their former slaves, should, without cause, attack the reputation of a few, who, from devotion to principles which they love, are attempting to repair the wrong their would-be persecutors have accomplished? If it were true that these teachers are misleading the blacks and hinting to them that "there is plenty of arsenic at the druggists," we would be the first to denounce them. *But they are not.* We state it emphatically that we know it to be a fact that they have advised their pupils to be more humble and subservient to their masters than ever before, because, as they truly argue, the freedmen, after all, are obliged to depend on the Southern whites for their bread. As for their singing "about hanging Jeff. Davis on a sour apple tree;" why, let let them sing. No one but a traitor will object.

There is too much of a captious spirit shown regarding the freedmen, for our own benefit, and as guardians of the public good, we think it the duty of honest journalists to repress it by conservative advice, rather than increase it by giving publicity to unfounded rumors. There may be busy-bodies in the South who are disposed to incite disturbances between the two races; but until facts can be proven it is far better to say nothing. Dark and mysterious hints are liable to exaggeration, but a blunt outspoken fact never is. The city, state and government authorities would as the *Record* says, most assuredly "unite if necessary for its suppression." But first show that it is necessary.

We ourselves have known of instances where the freedmen have been injured by the interference and influence of meddlers; but they are few and far between, and we assume the responsibility of saying that the teachers of Col. Whittlesey's bureau are in no wise accountable. If they were, we would not feel warranted thereby to make such base insinuations as are contained in the paragraph quoted above.

In this connection it is proper to say that the friends of the female teachers, after trying for a long time to obtain boarding places for them, at last secured a house in which a colored family lived, which family have been, and are now, acting in the capacity of servants. Who can object to this? Our exceedingly fastidious neighbor is also liable to a charge of having taken up his bed and board with the blacks: that is, if we draw his own reference from the fact that he has colored servants.

—The first through train on the Gordonsville route to Richmond for over four years, passed over the road on

Reconstruction.

It is a matter of gratification to the people of the South to know that a large majority of the Northern, upon whom we are now relying for justice are inclined to be conciliatory and conservative in their demands. The men who oppose the administration in its now fully developed policy of reorganization are either unsubdued traitors or, what is just as bad; foolish and fanatical agitators. Of one of these classes the *National Intelligencer* very properly remarks as follows:

"A striking feature in the Amnesty Proclamation of the President consists in a blow aimed at the feudal Southern oligarchy, the wealthy proprietors of the South, the domineering and absolute spirits who would rule or ruin, and whose imperious will precipitated the South into revolt. These are the men, perhaps, whom history will blame for our bloody war; and it is this spirit which the President deems needful to extirpate, because, in common with many of the best thinkers and the most experienced observers, he considers such a spirit as hostile to American progress, since it is at war with the democratic idea of equality before the law and hostile to a recognition of the nobility of labor. Besides, feudalism is oppressive in social forms, and it is also a political heresy."

Of the Northern extremists the same paper says:

"The Radicals (of whom we speak) in the North demand what amounts to a destruction of all the recognized rights of the States. They would not for a moment tolerate the same Federal usurpation among themselves which they invoke against the South; but they assume that the South is not a community of States, as recognized by the President, but that it is an unorganized territory or territories. And in this way they ignore and treat with what looks like contempt the solemn reorganizing proclamations of the Executive head of the nation."

So far so good. The *Intelligencer* has placed the real cause of all agitation at present before the public in its true light; and for the benefit of its reputation as a consistent supporter of the laws of justice, we wish it had gone no farther. The following paragraph is unworthy of the source from which it came:

"Now, what would be gained to the spirit of freedom, let us ask, by overturning one oligarchy only to establish *another*? If usurpation and domination in the shape of immense landed and slave holding proprietors, be overthrown to day, will anything be gained for the democratic idea if social and political absolutism shall be built up to-morrow, by placing the exclusive power in the Southern States (and this by violent Federal intervention) in the hands of a few men who *style themselves* as the *only* "Simon Pure" loyalists? Are the *masses* of the South the great body of the people of the South, even such as were lately in rebellion, and who are included in the amnesty act,—are these men *nobodies*; or are they, having taken the oath of allegiance, as they were before the war, American citizens, entitled to equal rights, to equal consideration before the law?

We ask these questions because we see with painful solicitude the same spirit reappearing which cursed the country before the war; and this comes now in the shape of what looks like preconcert between extreme and revolutionary exactions, demanded of the Government by unreasoning radicals, North and South. On the one hand we have violent demands from certain quarters in Massachusetts, and on the other, "loyal Virginians" and the like are issuing inflammatory addresses" to "their friends in the North." We do not propose to quarrel with the *motives* of these unquiet people; on the contrary, we are disposed to cover these over with as large a mantle of charity as possible; but, as we think, could they succeed in controlling the Government, the effect of their measures would be to renew sectional strife and to perpetuate endless war.

It seems strange to us that any sensible man can brand with such opprobius epithets the party of men, in the south who have been true to the government and the flag. However small that body may be they are the men to whom the government owes more than to any other class of its citizens. They have been true, while others have sinned, and to place them in power now is but a just reward for [illegible] They are not criminals, and the efforts to place disloyalists and traitors on the same footing with them should be discountenanced.

The clemency of the administration is plausible, and the great southern heart throbs with gratitude at the evidence of its magnanimity. We of the south do not thank any one for attempting to influence the President to loosen the fetters, which now bind fast the bodies of the late rebellion, and prevent them from interfering in the political contests which will soon occur in our midst. The amnesty proclamation and the generosity with which the Executive has used the pardoning power is a sufficient guarantee that there can be no "exclusive oligarchy" in the South, save insofar as the right of honest men to govern us, in preference to the control of men who are criminals by law, is exclusive.

The Policy of the Administration.

The future plans of the President and his administration are well known, as they have been unequivocally announced by proclamations and otherwise, and the loyal masses both north and south extend the right hand of fellowship to him, breathing as they always do, conservative sentiments. Opposition he has, to be sure; but it is confined to a few political agitators in the north and an equally small number of "subdued but not conquered" fanatics in the south. In connection with this subject the following article from the New York *Times* will be read with interest:

"The great practical measures of public policy which are now being acted on by the administration are those relating to (1) the principles and forms of reconstruction; (2) the question of negro suffrage; (3) the treatment of chief and prominent rebels.

On the first of these matters, President Johnson has adopted a definite and uniform policy toward all the States upon whose cases he has acted. This policy is simply to provide, as rapidly as may be found judicious, for the reestablishment of civil government, under the ordinary constitutional conditions, in the States of the South. He appoints Governors, with large powers and supported by military authority; but these are appointed only temporarily and as a matter of expediency—as stepping stones, so to speak, from the chaotic past of the rebellion and the arbitrary rule of the military, to the constitutional republicanism of the future. President Johnson himself, a year ago, was Military Gov. of Tennessee, under appointment of Mr. Lincoln; but the office and all its appendages in that State have passed away, and Tennessee is now governed throughout by civil functionaries of its own choice, and is in possession of all its ancient franchises. This mode of action seemed the most feasible in itself, and the most effecting in securing the great end which the President had in view—the restoration of the Union in all its integrity and freedom. It was impossible to recognize the preexistine treasonable State Governments; it was useless impracticable to rebuild at once and suddenly the temple of the Union from the wrack and ruin of the great rebellion and it was undesirable to continue to govern the State of the South by military law. The mode that actually was adopted by Mr. Johnson was unexceptionable in theory, had already been justified by its practical success in Tennessee, and had virtually received the sanction of Congress.

Of the question of negro suffrage in the South, the President's policy is simple. It is based on the theory that he has no power to make an radical change in the existing fundamental law of the States in this matter; and in the various proclamations appointing State Governors, it has simply been provided that the initial steps towards political reorganization shall be taken by such inhabitants, their loyalty being approved, as were citizens according to the laws in force prior to the passage of the ordinances of secession. It is probably desirable that the right of suffrage should be gradually extended to the laboring class of the South; but a due regard for the doctrine of State Rights for political discretion and conservatism, and a thorough knowledge of the character, condition and history of the body of Southern blacks, forbeds his conferring the franchise upon them, *en masse* and at once, by his own arbitrary power."

The third important measure of present public policy, the treatment of those who were lately prominent rebels, has been characterized by a very liberal and magnanimous use of the pardoning power vested in the President. Persons belonging to nearly all the classes excepted in the proclamation of general amnesty upon declaring their repentance for the past, and solemnly swearing allegiance for the future, have been released from the penalties legally due to treason. On the one hand, an absolutely universal amnesty would have been indiscreet and dangerous; and on the other hand, a general system of trial of even all the prominent rebels throughout the South would have been impracticable; but the discreet course actually adopted subserves at once the ends of justice and safety and the purposes of national magnanimity. As for Jeff. Davis and the few other high chiefs of the rebellion who are in actual custody, the probabilities are that in due time they will be solemnly brought to trial before a civil tribunal.

The views adopted by the administration on all these great questions of public policy has received the intelligent endorsement of the vast majority of the American people of all political parties. There has hardly been such a thing as opposition to any one of the policies, and, unmistakably, no such thing as organized, definite, or pronounced opposition. Within a week or two, however, certain men, whose former affiliations were with various and opposing political parties, have set about the establishment and fomentation of a positive opposition to the administration upon its principles and forms of reconstruction, upon its treatment of the question of negro suffrage, and upon its mode of dealing with chief and prominent rebels. Whatever may have been the antecedents of those now combining to form this opposition, they agree in signalling their present policy and programme as *radical*."

Mails.

The telegraph announces that the Postmaster General has established a mail route through from Portsmouth, Va., to Edenton, Elizabeth City and other places in the northeastern counties. We are glad to see this, for the people of that section have been for a long time without mails or means of communication with the world.

We trust too that the Postmaster General will continue his labors and arrange mail facilities for other important sections of the state, for there must necessarily be great derangement and stagnation until we get a general mail system. It seems to us that we might at least have regular mails on the railroads, and postmasters for the larger and more important towns.

Major General O. O. Howard, Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Land, has issued a circular of general instruction to his subordinate officers throughout the South. The State Commissioners are to appoint district agents to assist them in the protection of the freedmen, the adjustment of rates of wages to be paid them by the planters, the establishment and management of schools for the education of the colored people, and to make arrangements for supplying their medical needs. On these and various other matters monthly reports are to be rendered. It is particularly charged that no apprentice system or other substitute for slavery shall be tolerated. Suffering to some degree, General Howard says, may result from this positive regulation; but suffering, he adds, is preferable to slavery, and is to some extent the necessary consequence of events.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Headquarters Department of N. C.,
ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Raleigh, N. C., July 6, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 95

1. * * * The counties of Hertford, Bertie, Martin, Pitt, Greene, Lenoir, Jones, and Onslow, and the counties to the Eastward of those above named, will constitute the District of New Berne, to be commanded by Brevet Major General C. J. Paine, Headquarters at New Berne, North Carolina.

2. * * * The counties of New Hanover, Duplin, Sampson, Cumberland, Robeson, Bladen, Columbus, and Brunswick, will constitute the District of Wilmington, to be commanded by Brevet Brigadier General J. Ames, Headquarters at Wilmington, North Carolina.

3. * * * The counties of Person, Granville, Orange, and Moore, and the counties to the East of those above named, and not in the District of New Berne or Wilmington, will constitute the District of Raleigh, to be commanded by Brevet Major General A. Ames, Headquarters at Raleigh, North Carolina.

4. * * * The counties of Ashe, Wilkes, Caldwell, Burke, and Rutherford, and the counties to the Westward of those above named, will constitute the District of West North Carolina, to be commanded by Brevet Brigadier General Thomas T. Heath, Headquarters at or Morganton, North Carolina.

5. * * * Those counties between the Districts of Raleigh and West North Carolina, will constitute the District of Greensboro, to be commanded by Brigadier General S. P. Carter, Headquarters at Greensboro, North Carolina.

6. * * * This order will not be construed to affect Corps organizations.

By command of Brevet Major General Ruger:
CLINTON A. CILLEY,
Maj. and Assistant Adjutant General.

OFFICIAL:
S. H. STETSON, A. A. G. jy15-1w

Headquarters Department of N. C.,
ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Raleigh, N. C., July 10, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 98

SUFFICIENT TIME HAVING ELAPSED FOR ALL those formerly officers in the so called confederate service to remove all badges, military buttons, braid cord or other articles designing rank, as required by good taste and a proper respect for the government of their country, it is directed that they now remove them. All persons found with such articles on, five days after the publication of this order at any post, will have them taken off them by the Provost Marshal (unless satisfactory evidence is furnished by the wearers of their ignorance of this order,) and will be detained in arrest for violation of the same. Commanders of Districts will circulate this order at once after receiving it, and communicate particular information to be given to all persons known to wear such insignia.

By command of Brev't Maj Gen'l Ruger:
CLINTON A. CILLEY,
Maj. and A. A. G.
OFFICIAL:
S. H. STETSON, A. A. G. jy 15 1w

Headquarters Post of Raleigh,
July 15, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 19

NUMEROUS COMPLAINTS HAVING BEEN made about the reckless manner in which horses are ridden through the streets of this City, thereby endangering the lives of pedestrians, it is hereby ordered that any officer or soldier found riding faster than a trot or slow gallop shall be immediately arrested and punished.

By command Lt. Col. J. M. McDONALD,
47th N. Y. Vols. comd'g Post.
GEO. E. AVENT,
jy 17 1w Capt. 3d Inf. N. Y. V., Post Adj't.

Headquarters Post of Raleigh N. C.,
JULY 10th 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 18.

All Sutlers, Store Keepers and others at this Post are strictly prohibited, under penalty of confiscation of their stock, from selling any article of civilian wearing apparel to enlisted Men, under clothing excepted.

II. All soldiers are cautioned against appearing in the streets of this city in citizens clothing. They must wear the uniform prescribed by army regulations. The Provost Marshal is instructed to see that this order is strictly enforced.

By Order of
JOS. W. McDONALD.
Lt. Col. 47th N. Y. Vs Comdg. Post.
GEORGE E. AVENT.
Capt and Post Adj.
July 11-1w.

DURHAM ACADEMY.

THE SCHOOL AT DURHAM ACADEMY WILL Commence on Monday the 10th instant. We have procured the services of EDWARD A. MARTIN, of Chapel Hill, who is a graduate of the University of North Carolina.

Tuition from $10 to $25 per session of 21 weeks. Board can be had at the place, with good families, for $10 a month.

J. R. GREEN, Sec'y. R. F. MORRIS, Chm'n.
References—The Faculty at Chapel Hill.
jy 4-tw.

PRINTING.

PROGRESS
JOB OFFICE!

TWO POWER PRESSES
AND OVER
ONE HUNDRED FONTS OF TYPE!

By the accession to our establishment of an entire Printing Office, we now have the largest and most complete

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WE HAVE A
GORDON JOBBER
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We are prepared to print

HAND BILLS,	SHOW BILLS,
POSTERS,	CIRCULARS,
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CARDS,	WEDDING TICKETS,
BLANKS,	CATALOGUES,
PAMPHLETS,	LETTER HEADS,
PROGRAMMES,	&c., &c., &c.

We have competent workmen and promptness and dispatch may be relied on in all cases, and we ask a trial from all who have printing to do.

jy 10 J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

Wilmington and Weldon R. R. Co
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
WILMINGTON, July 8th, 1865

A meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road Company will be held in the town of Wilmington on Tuesday 25th inst, at the Store of John Dawson, Esq.

The meeting is called at the request of the Provisional Governor of the State, for the purpose of "reorganizing the officers of the road."

All Stockholders, unless belonging to the "excepted classes," who take the Amnesty oath required by the President of the United States, can vote and take part in the meeting.

A full attendance is requested either in person or by proxy.

S. D. WALLACE,
President.

Tarboro paper copy till meeting.
July 11-td.

NOTICE.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH AN ORDER OF THE Provisional Governor of North Carolina, the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company will be held in the town of Goldsboro', on Thursday, the 20th day of July, 1865.

All Stockholders, unless belonging to the "exempted classes," who take the amnesty oath required by the President of the United States, can vote and take part in said meeting JOHN D. WHITFORD, Pres't.
Goldsboro', June 27, 1865. je 29-td.

BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Bank will be held on Tuesday, the [illegible] day of next, at their Banking House in this city. It is necessary that each Stockholder, present or represented in this meeting, must have taken the Amnesty Oath prescribed in the proclamation of the President of the United States. This may be done at Raleigh.

C. DEWEY, Cashier.
Raleigh, June 23, 1865 2awtd

H. MAHLER.

Fayetteville St.,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
MANUFACTURER OF
JEWELER AND ENGRAVER.
Cash Paid for old Gold and Silver.
May 31 tf

THE NATIONAL READING ROOM, OVER PESCUD'S DRUG STORE, FAYETTEVILLE STREET

ALL THE VERY LATEST NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, Baltimore, Raleigh, and other dailies, received every morning. Also all the popular literary, illustrated and comic weeklies, fresh magazines, reviews, quarterlies, &c., &c.

A pleasant place to spend an hour. Call and see.
June26 tf

MURRAY & NEPHEW,
COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS,
AND AGENTS FOR MURRAY'S NORTH CAROLINA STEAMSHIP LINE,
62 South Street, New York.

CONSIGNMENTS OF COTTON AND NAVAL Stores will receive our special attention. Consignments made through GEO. W. DILL, Morehead, will be forwarded free of charge.

All orders promptly filled. Having been in the North Carolina trade for over twenty years, we feel competent to satisfy our correspondents in all particulars.

N. B.—Full quotations of our markets furnished.
May 15-tf

NEW SCHEDULE.
FROM RALEIGH TO PETERSBURG.
THROUGH IN ONE DAY.

ON AND AFTER THURSDAY NEXT, THE RALeigh and Gaston train will leave Raleigh at 5 a. m., and reach Gaston at 12 m.

Petersburg train will leave at 1 p. m., and reach the terminus of the Petersburg Road at 5 p. m.

A sufficient number of omnibuses and wagons have been secured to take all the passengers and baggage from the terminus of the Petersburg Road to Petersburg.

Leave Petersburg at 4 a. m., reach Gaston at 11 a. m.
Leave Gaston at 12 a. m. and reach Raleigh at 7 p. m.
P. A. DUNN, Sup't R. & G. R. R.
R. M. DUNLOP, Sup't Petersburg R. R.
Raleigh, June 21, 1865. je 22-tf

D. T. CARRAWAY,
WITH
Hart & Lewis,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE, HARDWARE, Holloware, Crockery and Glassware, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Cooking Stoves, Lamps, Kerosene Oil &c.
Fayetteville Street. Raleigh, N. C.
je 24-3m

NOTICE

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLders of the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Raleigh, on Thursday, the 13th of July, 1865.

W. W. VASS,
Treasurer and Secretary.

THIS MEETING IS POSTPONED BY AUTHORity, to Thursday, the 20th July, 1865, to prevent conflicting with the Stockholders meeting of the North Carolina Railroad.

Stockholders present, or by proxy, must have taken the amnesty oath prescribed in the proclamation of the President of the United States. W. W. VASS,
jy 7-td Treasurer and Secretary.

DAILY PROGRESS.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1865.

AUTHORIZED AGENTS FOR THE PROGRESS.

The following gentlemen are authorized to act as agents for the Progress in their several localities; and they will receive and transmit subscriptions and advertisements at our published rates:

Yeatal & Joy, "Times" office, Newbern, N. C,
J. B. Whitaker, Goldsboro', N. C.
T. S. Whitaker, Wilmington, N. C.
Moses A. Smith, Salisbury.
R. M. Brown, New Hill, Wake county, N. C.
S. M. Pettingill & Co., 37 Park Row, New York City, and 10 State street, Boston, Mass.

Other agents will be announced as soon as the arrangements can be made.

Where there are no agents persons can send money by mail. No paper sent until the subscription is paid.

Saratoga Matters.—The musical season at Saratoga was inaugurated in the splendid Ball and Concert Room of Congress Hall on Saturday evening by Madame Anna Bishop; assisted by Miss Zelda Harrison and Mr. Luscelles. A large and brilliant company graced the occasion by their presence. Madame B, sang superbly; Mr Luscelles proved himself an accomplished artist; while Miss Harrison surprised and delighted all. She is certainly a prodigy. She is attractive, graceful, self-possessed, and has a voice of marvelous compass, power, depth and richness. Although a *debutante*, she sings with the ease and abandon of a veteran. And what is better than all, she is perfectly natural and free from the affectations of the stage. We are greatly mistaken if she does not become one of the greatest songstresses of the age.

The "season" is in full tide of successful operation. The large hotels are nearly filled, while the smaller houses are rejoicing in a liberal patronage. Congress Hall has a hundred more guests now than it had at the same date last year.

The races are just now the great feature of attraction. Connoisseurs in horse-flesh are plenty as blackberries, "sporting" characters abound, and the venerable fraternity of pickpockets are, we doubt not, fairly represented. But a strong detective force is on the ground, and operations in the light-fingered line will be somewhat difficult.

It is the unanimous opinion of all who have been to Saratoga this season, that it never looked more attractive than it does now. Vast improvements have been made since last summer. A new avenue has been cut through the heart of the town, while the Hotel accommodations have been largely increased. Congress Hall is to have a new piazza on its north side, with a lawn like that in front.

The new Opera House is to be opened the present week, and an excellent company has been engaged.

Will Freedmen Work for Wages.—This question the St. Louis *Dispatch* answers affirmatively and cites several cases which have come under its observation, where freedmen have not only labored but labored harder than they ever did in a state of slavery. Among other cases it gives that of the largest slave holder in Missouri, who formerly held a high position in the United States Government. This gentleman is delighted with the change from slavery to freedom. The *Dispatch* says:

He had fairly tried the experiment, and found that his old servants were worth twice as much under wages as they were under the old slave regime. He gives them a proper share of all the produce they raise, and after furnishing them with dwellings to live in, and teams and tools to work with, his care and responsibility end; while they are at work early and late pursuing their labor with tireless energy in order to secure food and clothing for their families, and a modest competence for future years. He says that the same sentiment prevails generally among sensible men, and that many of the former slaveholders have become the strongest Abolitionists in the State. He says if there is any fear of having slavery voted back into Missouri, we must not look to the old slaveholders, for they would have no disposition to restore the now universally hated and despised institution. This appears to be the general sentiment of intelligent slaveholders throughout the State, and so it will turn out at last that cannon balls are more powerful arguments than those used by the preachers or the press.

Tight Rope.—A Rochester paper says: "Harry Leslie crossed the rapids at Niagara on the Fourth at Blondin's old crossing. On this occasion Leslie had a fair opportunity of exhibiting his agility and daring feats to an audience variously estimated at from fifteen to eighteen thousand persons.

The first crossing was made in five minutes and nineteen seconds. The second, after receiving the congratulations of his Canada friends and partaking of some refreshments, was made on the full run in four minutes. After a short respite Leslie again made his appearance in woman's garb, night cap, petticoats, &c., and for about fifteen minutes astonished his audience by enacting on the main rope a drunken scene, staggering, reeling, &c., with a perfect recklessness of life or limb. He wound up his foolhardy exploits by running out on one of the guy-ropes, without pole or balance, and throwing himself at full length on his back. This, it was admitted, surpassed any venturesome feat ever performed by Blondin."

CUTTER & FRENCH,

Fayetteville Street,

(*OLD STAND OF TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,*)

ARE CLOSING OUT

AT COST,

THEIR EXTENSIVE STOCK OF

CLOTHING,

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

Hats and Caps,

BOOTS & SHOES,

MILITARY CLOTHING,

MILITARY TRIMMINGS AND EQUIPMENTS,

SUTLER GOODS,

GROCERIES,

&c., &c., &c.

Call and examine this stock before purchasing elsewhere.

jy 17-tf

DR WILLIAM LITTLE

Offers his professional services to the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity. Office at Col Geo. Little's. jy 17-3w.

LOST.

A full handle riding whip, pearl. A suitable reward will be paid by leaving it at the Provost Marshal's Office.

May 13-tf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Rags! Rags!!—Two cents a pound will be paid for clean Cotton and Linen Rags, in large or small quantities, at the PROGRESS OFFICE

To Printers.—For sale, a No. 2 Washington Hand Press, in good order, may be had for about one half the cost of a new one. A bargain for any one who wishes to start a paper, or any publisher who requires the use of such a press. Apply to J. L. PENNINGTON,

jy 1-1m Raleigh, N. C.

To the Citizens of North Carolina.—The termination of a sanguinary contest, which for the past four years has presented an impassable barrier to all social or commercial intercouse between the two great sections of our country, having at length happily cleared away all obstacles to a removal of those relations which formerly bound us together in a fraternal union, I take the earliest opportunity afforded me by this auspicious event, to greet my Southern friends, and to solicit from them a renewal of that extensive business connection which for a quarter of a century has been uninterruped save by the great public calamity to which I have adverted.

It is scarcely necessary, on the threshold of a business re-union, I should repeat the warning so often given to my friends,—to beware of all those spurious and deleterious compounds which, under the specious and false titles of Imported Wines, Brandies, Holland Gin, Liquors, &c., have been equally destructive to the health of our citizens as prejudicial to the interests of the legitimate Importer.

Many years of my past life have been expended in an open and candid attempt to expose these wholesale frauds; no time nor expense has been spared to accomplish this salutary purpose, and to place before my friends and the public generally, at the lowest possible market price, and in such quantities as might suit their convenience, a truly genuine imported article.

Twenty-five years' business transactions with the largest and most respectable exporting houses in France and Great Britain have afforded me unsurpassed facilities for supplying our home market with Wines, Liquors, and Liqmures of the best and most approved brands in Europe, in addition to my own distillery in Holland for the manufacture of "Schiedam Schnapps."

The latter, so long tested and approved by the medical Faculties of the United States, West Indies and South America as an invalnable Therapeutic, a wholesome, pleasant, and perfectly safe beverage in all climates and during all seasons, quickly excited the cupidity of the home manufacturers and venders of a spurious article under the same name.

I trust that I have, after much toil and expense, surrounded all my importations with safeguards and directions which with ordinary circumspection will insure their delivery, as I receive them from Europe, to all my customers.

I would, however, recommend, in all cases where it is possible, that orders be sent direct to my Depot, 22 Beaver street, New York, or that purchases be made of my accredited agents.

In addition to a large stock of Wines, Brandies, &c., in wood, I have a considerable supply of old tried foreign wines, embracing vintages of many past years, bottled up before the commencement of the war, which I can especially recommend to all connoisseurs of these rare luxuries.

In conclusion, I would specially call the early attention of my Southern customers to the advantage to be derived by transmitting their orders without loss of time, or calling personally at the Depot, in order to insure the fulfilment of their favors from the present large and well selected assortment. UDOLPHO WOLFE.

je 21-1m 22 Beaver Street, New York

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

NORTH CAROLINA ADVERTISER.

The undersigned have established in the City of Raleigh, an Agency for the purpose of buying and selling Real Estate in North Carolina. In connection therewith, and as auxiliary thereto they will publish a double sheet, twenty-four column weekly newspaper, wherin will be advertised, free of cost, all lands offered for sale through their agency, and which will be devoted to the dissemination of information concerning the agricultural, mineral, manufacturing and other resources of the State. By means of competent Agents in every county they will show the present advancement and special capabilities for future development of each.

It will be found, on investigation, that no State in the Union can present such a combination of advantages as North Carolina. Situated midway between the colder regions of the North and the more tropical climes of the South, its land stretching from the sea-coast to the mountains, yield bountiful returns of cotton, tobacco, rice, grain, fruits, pasturage, grapes and other products, while in its bosom lie rich mines of gold and iron, copper, lead, coal, and other minerals, its rivers afford water power sufficient for the most extensive factories, and in its forests are boundless supplies of naval stores, timber and material for tanning. Under the recent change in the system of labor it becomes the interest of proprietors to part with a portion of their real estate, and it is the object of this enterprise, through agencies in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and other chief cities to bring these abundant resources of the State to the notice of men of energy and capital, to get together the seller and the buyer, and to aid in starting North Carolina in a career of prosperity heretofore unknown.

The ADVERTISER will be furnished free of charge to all customers and to others at One Dollar per annum The first number will be issued by the first of July, or sooner, if the type and necessary material already ordered, can be procured from New York before that time. Those desirous to advertise in the first number will please communicate to the undersigned at once. Moderate commissions will be charged where sales are made.

BATTLE, HECK & CO.,
Raleigh, N. C.

Kemp B. Battle.
J. M. Heck.
B. P. Williamson. je 12-tf

All papers in the State copy twice and forward bills.

The Home Intelligence Office.

Over Pescud's Drug Store, Fayetteville St.

HOMES FOR ONE DOLLAR.

Employment secured for men or women of all trades, business or vocations.

Families and all others promptly supplied with all kinds of help.

Houses taken on sale or to let. Stores or Residences rented for renters or buyers.

For full particulars send for Circular.

T. C. CAMPBELL.

REFERS TO.

Harrison & Howell, Wilmington, N C; W B Smith & Co, Editors Field and Fireside, Raleigh; James McKimmon, Esq, Raleigh; S H Young, Esq, Raleigh; J C Palmer, Esq, Raleigh; Martin, Tannahill & Co, Petersburg, Va; John White, Esq, Warrenton, N C. je 27 1m

Kittrell's Springs N. C.,
July. 15. 1865.

Applications from many invalids induces us to open our House on 1st August for the accommodation of a few of our old friends and former patrons.

The Spring is now in good running order, notwithstanding parties have been busily engaged circulating reports to the contrary.

Board will be moderate, half of which may be paid (in advance) in provisions at market rates. Best write us a few days before hand so that conveyances may be in readiness at the Depot.

BLACKNALL & CO.,
jy 17-1m Proprietors.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the firm of W. R. Richardson & Co., or to W. R. Richardson individually, prior to the suppression of the rebellion, are requested to come forward and settle according to rates of gold at the time of the transactions.

Those unable to pay cash will confer a favor by giving their notes according to the ratio above stated.

je 29-tf W. R. RICHARDSON.

NEWBERN ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. E. AMYETT,

SOUTH FRONT STREET,

NEWBERN, N. C.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

FAMILY GROCERIES, DOMESTICS, HATS, SHOES, CUTLERY, CROCKERY, LIQUORS, &c.

I am receiving the above articles fresh by Steamers from New York and Baltimore.

☞ GIVE ME A CALL. ☜

jy 14-3m

LEOPOLD BAER,

MIDDLE STREET,

(*BETWEEN POLLOCK AND BROAD,*)

NEWBERN, N. C.,

Keeps constantly on hand one of the largest stocks of DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, GROCERIES, &c., at

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

to be found in North Carolina.

He has just moved to his large and commodious

NEW STORE,

where his immense stock can be displayed to advantage; and he invites his old customers and the public to give him a call. jy 14 3m

H. & B. EMANUEL,

MIDDLE STREET,

(*BETWEEN POLLOCK AND BROAD,*)

NEWBERN, N. C.,

Have in store and keep constantly on hand, at wholesale and retail, a large and well selected stock of

DRY GOODS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
CLOTHING,
LADIES HATS and BONNETS,
GROCERIES,
&c., &c.,

which they offer to the citizens of Newbern, and of North Carolina at the lowest cash prices.

They offer to country merchants superior advantages to any house in Newbern, and they invite all who will to purchase to give their stock a careful examination.

jy 14 2tawlm

Leland, Biglow & Co.,

COMMISSION

—AND—

FORWARDING MERCHANTS,

—AND—

Cotton Factors,

AND DEALERS IN

BAGGING, ROPE, TWINE

AND OTHER GOODS SUITABLE FOR

COTTON PLANTERS,

POLLOCK STREET,

(*Near East Front St.,*)

NEWBERN, N. C.

jy 14 tl5au

NOTICE TO COTTON PLANTERS.

NEWBERN STEAM

COTTON GIN COMPANY.

This company having made large additions to their works and erected large Warehouses, are prepared to Gin Press, Bale and Store Cotton on very favorable terms the coming season, and would call the attention of cotton growers to the fact that in consequence of the low price of cotton, our prices will be greatly reduced from those of last season, and they will find it for their interest to give us a call. We would respectfully solicit their patronage.

LELAND, BIGLOW & CO.,
Corner Pollock and East Front Sts.,
jy 14 tl5au Newbern, N. C.

C. W. ROSE & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

WINES, LIQUORS, TEAS, COFFEE, SUGAR, ASSORTED GROCERIES, FISH AND PROVISIONS,

CRAVEN STREET,

(*BETWEEN SOUTH FRONT AND POLLOCK,*)

Newbern, N. C.

☞ Merchants and Traders sending orders to be shipped by express, will have them promptly filled at a slight advance on New York prices. jy 17-3m

HOUGH & CO.,

(*Late W C Hamilton & Co.,*)

Corner South Front and Middle Streets,
Newbern, N. C.

WHOLESALE

DEALERS IN

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, CROCKERY, FURNITURE AND HARDWARE.

jy 14-6m

ALES.

MACPHERSON & DONALD SMITH,
(Late styled Smith & Brother,)
New York.

BREWERS OF
EAST INDIA AND BITTER PALE ALES,
FOR CITY AND SOUTHERN USE.

These ales are of improved quality, brewed with great care, pleasant, nutritive and strengthening, and can be relied on for purity.

Brewery, West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

jy 15 3m

CARD—LAND AGENCY.

The undersigned having heretofore announced a "General Intelligence and Land Agency" in the city of Raleigh, to commence operations on the 1st inst, have since determined to confine their business to the counties of Wake, Granville and Franklin, in connection with the "N. C. Land Agency" of Messrs Battle, Heck & Co. We find that we will be unable to give our personal attention to a more extended business of this particular character.

We have a general knowledge of the Lands in the above mentioned counties, and a personal acquaintance with most of the desirable tracts.

Land owners, &c., in either of the aforesaid counties, desiring to sell or to gain further information as to the objects of the Agency, will please address us at Raleigh. Meanwhile, attention is directed to the prospectus of Battle, Heck & Co., published in the various papers of the State.

jy 7-tf RICHARDSON & MILLER.

NEWBERN ADVERTISEMENTS.

H. J. MENNINGER,

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

CORNER OF POLLOCK AND MIDDLE STS.,

NEWBERN, N. C.

(The old stand of J. Gooding and I Thomas.)

jy 14 3m

Real Estate Agency

NEWBERN, N. C.

WILLIAM H. OLIVER & CO.

Persons wishing to purchase or lease Farming or Turpentine Lands, Coalfield or Oil Lands, Mineral or Ore Lands, City or Town Property, in any portion of North Carolina, will find it to their interest to correspond with us. jy 8-1m

WILLIAM H. OLIVER & CO.,

COMMISSION.

Receiving & Forwarding Merchants,

NEWBERN, N. C.

Having resumed business at their old stand, will give strict, personal attention to the sale or shipment of

Cotton, Naval Stores, Cotton Yarns and Sheetings, Flour, Dried Fruits, &c.

ALSO, TO RECEIVING AND FORWARDING GOODS

Regular lines of Steamers and sailing vessels are now running between Newbern, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston. jy 8-1m

HUGHES & DILL,

Commission & Shipping Merchants,

Newbern, N. C.

Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and Tobacco, will have our prompt attention.

Agents for Murray's line of Steamships to New York, and sailing vessels for Baltimore and Philadelphia.

T. J. Hughes, Newbern. G. W. Dill, Morehead City.
jy 8 tf

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

Newbern, N. C.

WILLIAM H. OLIVER & CO.

Will give strict attention to the selling or leasing of every discription of Real Estate. Persons in any portion of North Carolina having Farming or Turpentine Lands, Coal Field or Oil Lands, Mineral or Ore Lands, Town or City Property, which they wish to dispose of, will find it to their interest to correspond with us. jy 8-1m

THE PEOPLES' LINE.

—FOR—

NORFOLK AND INTERMEDIATE

LANDINGS.

(Via Canal)

The Fine Low Pressure Steamers

MINNEHAHA, HUGUENOT AND WASHINGTON IRVING,

WILL LEAVE NEWBERN

Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Leave Norfolk

Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

These Steamers have been placed on this route for the accommodation of the citizens of Eastern North Carolina, and will be run the entire season.—The most careful attention will be paid to freight sent by this Line.

☞ Rates as low as by any other Line.

GEO. OLNEY,
jy 3-tf Proprietor.

POAK & WEST,

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

No. 54, Pollock Street,

Newbern, N. C.

Liberal Advances made on Consignments.

May 25-tf

W. H. & R. S. Tucker

Will resume business on or before the first of August next, for the present at the store formerly occupied by McGee & Williams, adjoining our old stand. They will offer to the public their usual well selected stock of

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,

and Family Groceries, consisting of Ladies Dress Goods, Shoes, Gaiters, &c., Gents Pat Boots and Shoes, Sugars, Coffees, Teas; Wines and Liquors.

NOTIONS! NOTIONS!. NOTIONS!!!

in fact a general and miscellaneous stock of goods.

Having secured the services of Thos. McGee, Esq., as salesman, they hope by promptness and dispatch to merit a continuance of those favors so liberally extended heretofore W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

jy 11-2awlA

Our old customers who are indebted to us by note or account, can settle the same by produce at market rates.

Produce will be taken in exchange for goods, thereby rendering mutual advantage.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

jy 11-2awlA

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

We will fill orders, or make purchases in the Northern markets, (accompanied by the cash) on commission. Our experience in business enables us to offer facilities to country merchants in the selection of their goods.

jy 11 2awlA W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

JOHN A. KAY,

ARCHITECT AND ENGINEER,

Professional business attended to in North and South Carolina.

☞ Office—Columbia, S. C. ☜

jy 13 1w*

U. S. MILITARY RAILROADS.

Morehead City and Goldsboro', and Goldsboro' and Raleigh Lines.

Cars leave Newbern for Raleigh at 11.30 A. M.

For Morehead City at 4.50 P. M.

RETURNING.

Leave Raleigh for New Berne at 10 A. M.

Leave Morehead City for New Berne at 9.30 A. M.

WILMINGTON AND GOLDSBORO' LINE.

Leave Goldsboro' for Wilmington at 3.10 P. M.

Leave Wilmington for Goldsboro' at 4.30 A. M.

J. B. VAN DYKE,
May 24 tf Superintendent.

C. W. D. HUTCHINGS

Would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally that he is now prepared, as heretofore, to do all kind of

Saddle and Harness Repairing,

in best manner and with promptness, at his Shop, first story under Masonic Hall. Patronage earnestly solicited. May 30-tf

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO'S COLUMN.

New Goods!

ON CONSIGNMENT.

50 DOZ. CHIP AND OTHER STRAW HATS,
10 Dozen India, Panama and Leghorn Hats,
10 " Light, Soft, Patent Hats,
8 " Black and Colored Soft Hats,
20 " Ladies' and Childrens' Flats, Hats and Shakers,
200 " Taylor's, Coats' & Stafford's Spool Cotton,
10 " Packs Pins,
22 " Papers Needles,
10 " Ladies' Hose, and Gents' Half Hose,
10 " Ladies' Gaiters, of excellent quality,
5 " Gents' Gaiters and Oxford Ties,
6 " Fancy Soaps,
50 Suits Ready Made Clothing, Cassimere and Linen,
200 Palm Leaf Fans,
200 Bunches Cotton Yarn,
2500 Yards Bleached Cotton,
1500 Yards Brown Sheeting,
100 Cases Carolina Belle and Southern Star Snuff,
1000 Paper Collars,
Gloves, L. C. Handkerchiefs, Neck Ties, Buttons, Flax Thread, Cotton Cards, Shoe Laces, Tapes, &c., &c.

Country Merchants, and retailers, will do well to call and examine our stock.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.,
je 21-tf Fayetteville Street.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS,

FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

Raleigh, N. C.

je 15-tf

Shoe Thread, Grain Bags, &c.
100 pounds Shoe Thread,
1000 Grain Bags,
40 doz Glass Tumblers,
25 doz. Goblets,
3 Crates Crockery,
Just received at
B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.
Raleigh, July 11th, 1865 tf, Fayetteville St.

HERRINGS, SHAD SOFT SOAP, &c.
2500 SMOK'D HERRINGS,
1 Barrel Shad
3 " Soft Soap excellent quality,
2 " Pickled Pork and Beef,
B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO'S.
je 23 tf Fayetteville Street.

FAMILY FLOUR, 40 BARRELS.
Superfine, " 25 "
Seconds, " 10 "
Meal, nice White, 50 Bushels
Peas, Clay, Black and White, 50 Bushels.
at B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO'S
je 15 tf Fayetteville Street.

1,000 POUNDS NICE WHITE [illegible]
kegs and barrels.
2000 Pounds Bacon
600 "
200 "
500 "
300 "
500 "
5000 "
1 Dozen Cases Climax Matches
at B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO'S,
je 15-tf Fayetteville Street.

3000 YARDS ENGLISH LONG CLOTH.
4000 Yards 4-4 Brown Cotton,
200 Bunches Cotton Yarn,
100 Coats' and Taylor's Spool Cotton,
Cotton Handkerchiefs, Soft Hats,
Shoes, Envelopes &c., &c., at
je 15-tf B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO'S.

25 DOZEN CAST-STEEL AXES,
8 Dozen Long Handle Shovels,
20 Kegs Old Dominion Nails,
100 Pounds Shoe Nails, at
je 15-tf B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO'S.

12 DOZ JUNIPER BUCKETS.
50 pair Cotton Cards, at
je 17-tf B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO'S.

E. S. Lougee. G. E. Lougee.

Lougee & Brother,

(*Successors to W. J. Lougee, Raleigh, N. C.,*)

Dealers in Stoves, Hard and Hollow Ware, and Manufacturers of Copper, Sheet Iron and

TIN WARE.

Will keep on hand everything in their line of business, and warrant every article of their make to be of lasting and endurable materials.

HOUSE ROOFING AND REPAIRING executed with fidelity and despatch.

Trusting that they may sustain the well earned reputation of this old and popular establishment, of forty years standing, they respectfully solicit a continuance of that confidence and patronage. jy 6 6m

ADOLPH COHN,

WHOLESALE GROCER

—AND—

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Goldsboro', N. C.

REFERENCE:
Alonzo T. Jerkins, Company Shops, N. C.
Wm S. Rayner, Baltimore, Md
McDaniel & Irby, Lynchburg, Va.

jy 11 -3m

Kemp P. Battle. J. M. Heck. B. P. Williamson.

NORTH CAROLINA LAND AGENCY.

BATTLE, HECK & CO.,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will buy, sell and lease, adjust titles of, pay taxes on, and take general care of all kinds of real estate, gold copper, lead, iron and other mines, water powers, &c., &c.

Through reliable agents in every county accurate information will be given about particular localities, tracts of land, &c.

Will likewise undertake collection of debts in North Carolina and elsewhere by suit or otherwise.

Communications confidential. Commissions and charges moderate. jy 14-tf

All papers in the State copy four times and send bills.

WANTED,

Fifty (50) HOGSHEADS OF GOOD LEAF TOBACCO. Send samples per express.

RICHARDSON & MILLER.

WANTED,

Seamstresses, Cooks, Nurses, Washers and Ironers, Laborers of every description; also, consignments of Cotton and Tobacco. Town Residences and Lots, Farms; also, Produce of every kind

jy 20 tf RICHARDSON & MILLER.

PARTNER WANTED.

Interest in "Southern Field and Fireside" and "Kemp Home" For Sale.

The Editors and Proprietors of these well known journals, contemplating an extension of their business, wish to sell to an active and enterprising man a portion of their establishment, and to admit him to an equality with themselves. Here is an opportunity for a profitable investment of Talent and Capital in the South can seldom be found.

None but a first class man will be considered. Apply to WM B SMITH & CO

je 16-tf Raleigh, N. C.

FOR SALE.

A GOOD FARM AND WATER POWER. APPLY to RICHARDSON & MILLER.

je 16-tf

TELEGRAPHIC.

THE WASHINGTON MURDER TRIAL.

GREAT FLOOD IN NEW JERSEY.

Municipal Election in Petersburg.

Important News from All Quarters.

PETERSBURG, July 18th, 1865.

The Northern papers received here to-day contain very little important news. The following are the most interesting items:

TRIAL OF MISS HARRIS.

The trial of Miss Mary Harris for the murder of the Treasury Clerk, Burroughs, in Washington last February is fast drawing to a close. The evidence for the prosecution is all in—the defence are ready to rest. Nearly two hundred letters from the deceased to the defendant have been read showing conclusively that he at one time intended to marry her but finally, after marrying another woman, attempted to seduce her. When she fully comprehended his designs she became partially deranged and while laboring under a temporary fit of insanity, went to Washington from Chicago, and shot him. Such is the plea of her counsel, and it is very generally thought that she will be acquitted.

THE PRESIDENT.

President Johnson's health is again announced in a precarious condition. He is very feeble, although able as yet to attend to important business. Fears are entertained that he may grow worse.

FLOOD IN NEW JERSEY.

A heavy storm prevailed in New Jersey on Saturday.—The valleys in different parts of the State were completely flooded. Houses, fields and fences were carried away by the currents and many portions of the State were left completely barren.

ELECTION IN PETERSBURG.

The local election in Petersburg to day is passing off quietly. There have been no disturbances of any sort and everything is progressing finely. Townes is undoubtedly re-elected mayor.

CROPS IN THE SOUTH WEST.

Advices from Mississippi state that the cotton, sugar and corn crops promise an abundant yield. The corn crop in Texas is so far advanced that nothing can injure it.

Good order prevailed in every section and the inhabitants had fairly resumed their peaceful pursuits.

FROM EUROPE.

European arrivals bring the important announcement that a vote of censure had been passed against the Lord Chancellor of England, by Parliament in connection with his action relative to the Bankrupt bill. This may necessitate a partial change in the present administration.

THE MARKETS.

New York papers of the 17th give the markets as follows:

Cotton 48; gold 142; North Carolina sixes, 70.

Naval Stores not given.

—A Columbia (South Carolina) Correspondent says: "I should mention also a curious fact, that the Insane Asylum of this State, located at Columbia, is still quite full, and it is remarkable that it has been overflowing during the war. An additional building, capable of containing three hundred persons, had to be called into requisition. In the words of one who was here, 'the people went mad by dozens.'"

—Robinson, the soldier, who saved Secretary Seward's life, has been presented with a farm by Hon. O. B. Mattison.

'TIS NOT A FABLE.—The immense and universal demand for the Fragrant Sozodont, is a marvel in the Annals of Dentistry? It exceeds that of all other dentifrices combined. Neither acid from the stomach, nor any other corresponding element generated by indigestion, can effect a set of teeth regularly purified by this Fragrant Vegetable, antiseptic and preservative.

Borland, Biglow & Co.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

BAGS & BAGGING,

NO. 7 BEAVER STREET,

NEW YORK.

—:o:—

Liberal CASH ADVANCES made on consignments of COTTON, NAVAL STORES and other MERCHANDISE to the above House, by

LELAND, BIGLOW & CO.,

POLLOCK ST., NEAR EAST FRONT ST.,

NEWBERN, N. C.

jy 14 t15*u

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

I have carefully prepared and have for sale circulars containing the prices of gold every day from May 1861 to May 1865—Price 25cts pr copy.

Apply to W. R. RICHARDSON.

jy 11-tf.

JAMES R. HERBERT,

PRODUCE

AND

General Commission Merchant,

158 West Pratt St., Baltimore, Md.

SELLS ALL AND EVERYTHING. QUICK RETURNS made. Custom desired all through the South.

REFER TO

Mr. John B. Neathery, Maj. W. W. Pierce, and others in Raleigh, N. C. jy 18-1m

CAN BE FOUND AT

HOME INTELLIGENCE OFFICE,

TWO NO. 1 SEAMSTRESSES, GOOD COOKS' Dining Room Servants, Carriage Drivers, Porters, Gardners, Farm Hands, &c., &c. Call and see.

jy 18-tf

ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED, TWO FURNISHED ROOMS WITHout board, for a gentleman and his wife. Apply at Progress office immediately. jy 18-1w*

NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENTS.

BENNETT, VANPELT & CO.,

23 White Hall St.,

NEW YORK.

ALFRED K. BENNET, T. C. VANPELT, New York. | C. H. BENNETT, at B. P. Williamson & Co's, Raleigh, N. C.

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

FOR THE SALE OF

COTTON, TOBACCO, COTTON YARNS, CLOTH, AND NAVAL STORES.

Freight and Taxes arranged and Insurance effected by Railroad and Sea to New York.

B. P. Williamson & Co., Raleigh, will furnish information concerning Taxes, Shipment, &c., for consignments to the above parties.

REFER TO

New York—President Atlantic Bank, Fenner, Bennett & Bowman, John McKellop, W. J. Barney & Co.

Raleigh—Dr. W. J. Hawkins, President Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, Battle, Heck & Co., J. M. Heck, Esq., B. P. Williamson & Co.

jy 13-2m

*** Standard and Record copy. [4 squares.]

SHAFER & NORWOOD,

—:o:—

A. S. SHAFER, late of Petersburg, Va. | P. T. NORWOOD, late of Warrenton, N. C.

—:o:—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

OFFICE

No. 5 Water St.

NEW YORK.

—:o:—

Consignments of Cotton, Tobacco, Naval Stores, Grains, and all other Southern Products solicited.

Orders from Merchants, Manufacturers, Planters, and others will receive our prompt, individual attention.

—:o:—

REFER TO

Gov J M Morehead, Greensboro', N C.
W J Hawkins, President R & G R R.
Mellwaine, Son & Co, Petersburg, Va.
Donnans & Johnson, Petersburg, Va.
Martin & Tannahill, Petersburg, Va.
E A Vogler, Esq, Salem, N C.
R B Richardson, Esq, Rockingham.

June 8-3m

NEW SKIRT FOR 1865.

The Great Invention of the Age in

Hoop Skirts.

J. W. BRADLEY'S NEW PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC, (OR DOUBLE) SPRING SKIRT.

THIS INVENTION CONSISTS OF DUPLEX (OR two) Elliptic Pure Refined Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most flexible, elastic and durable Spring ever used. They seldom bend or break, like the Single Springs, and consequently preserve their perfect and beautiful shape more than twice as long as any Single Spring Skirt that ever has or can be made.

The wonderful flexibility and great comfort and pleasure to any Lady wearing the Duplex Elliptic Skirt will be experienced particularly in all crowded Assemblies, Operas, Carriages, Railroad Cars, Church Pews, Arm-Chairs, for Promenade and House Dress, as the Skirt can be folded when in use to occupy a small place as easily and conveniently as a Silk or Muslin Dress.

A Lady having Enjoyed the Pleasure, Comfort and Great Convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Steel Spring Skirt for a single day will never afterwards willingly dispense with their use. For Children, Misses and Young Ladies they are superior to all others.

The Hoops are covered with 2 ply double twisted thread and will wear twice as long as the Single yarn covering which is used on all Single Steel Hoop Skirts. The three bottom rods on every Skirt are also Double Steel, and twice or double covered to prevent the covering from wearing off the rods when dragging down stairs, stone steps, &c., &c., which they are constantly subject to when in use.

All are made of the new and elegant Corded Tapes, and are the best quality in every part, giving to the wearer the most graceful and perfect shape possible, and are unquestionably the lightest, most desirable, comfortable and economical Skirt ever made.

WESTS', BRADLEY & CARY, (late J. I. & J. O. West,) Proprietors of the Invention, and sole manufacturers, 97 Chambers and 79 & 81 Reade Streets, New York.

For sale in all first-class stores in this City, and throughout the United States and Canada, Havana de Cuba, Mexico, South America and the West Indies.

☞ Inquire for the Duplex Elleptic (or double) Spring Skirt. May 10-tf

SWEPSON, MENDENHALL & CO.,

GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FOR THE SALE OF

TOBACCO, RAW COTTON, COTTON YARNS, CLOTHS, AND NAVAL STORES,

121 Front Street, New York.

ROB'T R. SWEPSON, New York City.
SAM'L G. MURPHY, New York City.
CYRUS P. MENDENHALL, President Farmer's Bank, Greensboro', N. C.
DAN'L WORTH, Company Shops, N. C.
GEO. W. SWEPSON, Haw River P. O., N. C.

je 27-6m

☞ Newbern Times, Wilmington Herald, Salisbury Banner, and Charlotte Democrat copy six months and send accounts to advertisers.

READ BROTHERS & CO.,

STRAW GOODS, HATS, CAPS, Etc.

—:o:—

380 BROADWAY,

NEW YORK,

W. B. SYMMES.

June 1-6m*

H. J. HESSELBACH,

COPPER AND TIN SMITH.

RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES THAT HE HAS re-opened his establishment at his old stand, opposite the Market House Raleigh, N. C., and is now prepared to manufacture Turpentine and Brandy Stills, and all kinds of Tin and Copper Ware. je 24-tf

MERCHANT TAILORS.

KEEP COOL

—AND—

COMFORTABLE!

LINEN CLOTHING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL!!

C. M. FARRISS,

ONE DOOR ABOVE THE PROGRESS OFFICE, on Fayetteville street, has just received the most extensive stock of

Gentlemens' Summer ClotHing

ever shipped to North Carolina, which was purchased directly from the manufacturers, and he is therefore able to sell them at

RATES AS LOW AS NEW YORK PRICES!

This is no fiction. Give him a call.

jy 17-tf

HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES.

EXCHANGE HOTEL.

HILLSBORO' STREET.

THIS HOTEL, HAVING BEEN CLOSED FOR some time past, will now be opened by the subscribers for the accommodation of the public.

No pains or expense will be spared to make the Exchange a first class Hotel.

RANDALL & BOWEN, Proprietors.

je 22-tf

MRS. H. W. MILLER'S

BOARDING HOUSE,

Corner Newbern and Person Sts, Raleigh,

BY THE DAY, WEEK AND MONTH.

April 17-tf

FRESH SUPPLIES

OF THE PUREST

Medicines, Chemicals, Wine, Brandy, Porter, Choicest Brands, Cigars Tobacco Window Glass, Paints, Oils, Brushes Dye Stuffs, and the Latest and most Fashionable and Splendid Toilet Articles, Soaps, Perfumery, &c., &c., &c., at

Pescud's Drug Store.

(*Established January*, 1844)

THROUGH THE KINDNESS OF FRIENDS I HAVE been enabled to resume business, and have just returned from the Northern cities, and am now receiving a well selected and most desirable stock of all the articles usually found in a Drug Store, to which I ask the attention of old and new friends.

Having to buy exclusively for CASH, and relying alone upon the proceeds of sales to keep my stock renewed, I shall expect the cash, and hope no one will ask for credit, as I am not able to give it. *In special cases* satisfactory arrangements will be made.

A New Enterprise.

I have also accepted an agency from one of the largest importing and Jobbing Houses in the Union, and am prepared to issue to dealers, at the lowest Northern prices of all that they need in the Drug business, and will forward their orders, receive and forward their invoices for a small commission. CASH must invariably accompany the order.

Thus all Druggists, Physicians and Dealers in Drugs, or anything in the Drug line, need not go North, but can save time, trouble, and a handsome per centage by sending me a list of their wants, which I will price so that they may know what amount to remit.

☞ Bill under $200 I can furnish as heretofore, at the usual profit, at my Drug Store. I hope to receive and merit a liberal patronage. P. F. PESCUD.

jy 10-tf

WAKE FOREST COLLEGE.

THE EXERCISES OF THIS INSTITUTION WILL be resumed on Friday, July 21st, 1865.

Instruction will be given in all branches usually taught in male Colleges. A catalogue of studies may be obtained on application to any member of the Faculty. Arrangements have been made to open an Academic Department in which boys may acquire a thorough *business* education. The course in this department will be eminently *practical*. Pupils will be specially prepared for any pursuit in which they may purpose to engage. A regular course of Lectures, illustrated with ample apparatus, will be delivered on Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and Agricultural Chemistry. Occasional Lectures will also be given on Geology, Botany, Mineralogy, &c.

Extensive Libraries, comprising several thousand volumes, will be accessible to all students.

Tuition, per Session of 20 weeks, in College Dep't, $30
" " 20 " Academic " 20
Board, per session, (exclusive of lights), 65
No extras.

Board and Tuition are due in advance, but efforts will be made to indulge patrons in special cases.

Provisions will be received in payment at current prices.

For further particulars address

MAJ. JAMES H. FOOTE, Forestville.

je 23-1m

JUST RECEIVED,

FROM

NEW YORK,

And for sale Wholesale and Retail at reduced prices, by

H. WIENER,

Second door above Progress office, Fayetteville street, between Hargett and Martin streets,

25 bbls Sugar.
10 sacks Coffee.
50 boxes Cheese.
20 boxes Soda.
2000 lbs Plain and Fancy Candy, assorted.
25000 Cigars.
10 boxes Lemons.
50 boxes Raisins.
25 boxes Soap and Candles.
25 boxes Spices.
5 bbls Syrups for Soda Water.
Sardines and Sweet Oil.
Essences for Candy and Syrups.

And a full assortment of all other articles in the Grocery line. June 28-1m

NEWS! NEWS!! NEWS!!

NEW YORK DAILIES

RECEIVED EVERY DAY BY EXPRESS;

—ALSO—

MAGAZINES

AND

All the Popular Periodical Literature of the Day at

THE RALEIGH NEWS AGENTS DEPOT

FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

I. EDWIN WEST.

jy 15-tf. Agent.

PROCLAMATION,

By William W. Holden, Provisional Governor,

TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

WHEREAS, By the Proclamation of ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, dated May 29th, 1865, I have been appointed Provisional Governor of the State of North Carolina, with instructions to "prescribe, at the earliest practicable period, such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper for convening a Convention, composed of delegates to and chosen by that portion of the people of said State who are loyal to the United States, and no others, for the purpose of altering or amending the Constitution thereof; and with authority to exercise within the limits of said State all the power necessary and proper to enable such loyal people of the State of North Carolina to restore said State to its Constitutional relations to the Federal Government, and to present such a republican form of State Government as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States therefor, and its people to protection by the United States against invasion, insurrection, and domestic violence":—

And WHEREAS, It is proper that the people of the State should be informed as far as may be, at this time, of the measures that will be necessary to attain this end, so that they may be ready to offer an intelligent and willing co-operation in the same:—"

And WHEREAS, It is also proper that the purposes of the Federal Government in relation to the people of the State should be made known, so that the loyal may receive assurances of protection and encouragement, and the disloyal, if any there be, may know that the eye of authority is upon them, and that they will not be permitted with impunity to resist the laws or to disturb the peace of society:—

Now, Therefore, I, WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, Provisional Governor as aforesaid, do proclaim and declare:—

1st. That a Convention of the people of North Carolina will be held, at as early a period as practicable, to be composed of the number of members to which the Counties are respectively entitled in the House of Commons of the State Legislature. No person will be a candidate for the Convention, and no person will vote for members to compose it, who shall not previously thereto have taken and subscribed to the following oath, prescribed in the Proclamation of the President of the United States, dated May 29th, 1865:

"I, ——, do solemnly swear or affirm, in presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States, and the Union of the States thereunder; and that I will in like manner abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the existing rebellion with reference to the emancipation of slaves. So help me God."

And no person not well-affected towards the Federal Government, and not loyal thereto, will be permitted to take said oath, or to vote in said election.

Measures will be perfected as early as practicable for administering the above oath to such persons as may be entitled to take it, and for providing them with certificates of the same as evidence of their loyalty. The said oath is regarded as a part of the benefits of the Proclamation referred to, and will not be administered to any of the classes excluded by said Proclamation, save on the exhibition by them of a full pardon from the President of the offence they may have committed against the United States

2d. The Convention thus to be called will alter or amend the Constitution of the State, and will submit said Constitution thus altered or amended to the voters of the State at the ballot-box for their acceptance or rejection.

3d. The Convention will provide for the election by the people of a Governor and members of the Legislature; and the Legislature will elect two Senators to represent the State in the Congress of the United States.

4th. An election will also be held in due time, for members of the House of Representatives from the State in the Congress of the United States.

Inasmuch as there are no civil magistrates in this State, nor State officers of any kind, the Provisional Governor, by virtue of authority in him vested by the President of the United States, will proceed:

1st. To appoint Justices of the Peace for the various Counties, loyal men, by whom the above oath will be administered, and who will also conduct the elections, through subordinates, for members of a Convention, in accordance with instructions from this office, and agreeably to the laws of this State in force previously to the 20th day of May, 1861.

2d. Superior Courts of Oyer and Terminer will be held, when necessary, by Judges specially appointed and commissioned, to disposed of criminal cases.

3d. The Justices of the Peace, appointed as aforesaid, will be authorized to hold Courts for the transaction of all such business as may not be of the class of cases triable by a jury. The Justices, by a majority of their whole number, will also be authorized to appoint their Sheriffs and their Clerks for the time being, and such other officers as may be indispensable to a proper transaction of business. And they will also be vigilant and will exert themselves to maintain the laws and to promote the peace of society in their respective counties, and especially to arrest and commit for trial, when the Courts may be held, all offenders against any law of the State in force previous to the 20th May, 1861; and to allow bail where the case is bailable, according to the usage of the State.

4th. The Provisional Governor will appoint the State Directors and State proxies in the various corporations in which the State is interested, as the exercise of such power by him cannot be avoided. But the control of the Railroads, the Asylums, and other corporations in which the State is interested, thus unavoidably to this extent committed to him, will be relinquished for the action of the Convention when that body shall have assembled.

Such in brief is an outline of the policy deemed necessary to reconstruct the government of North Carolina, and to restore the State to its Constitutional relations to the Federal Government.

And now, as Provisional Governor of the State, I invite the loyal people thereof to resume with cheerfulness, and with confidence in the future, their accustomed pursuits; and I invite those who have been driven from the State by despotic power, to return; assuring all loyal citizens of the State that they will be protected in their persons and property, and encouraged in their exertions to improve their condition. I also exhort them not to cease to take an interest in public affairs, but to unite with me in the purpose to reconstruct the State Government through the aid of loyal citizens; and to be vigilant and active in discouraging disloyal sentiments, and ensuring the election of known friends of the Federal Government to every office. Your experience, fellow-citizens, during the rebellion, should attach you by the strongest ties to the government of the United States.—You have just been delivered by the armies of the Union from one of the most corrupt and rigorous despotisms that ever existed in the world. Many of you have been forced for opinion's sake, and because of your love for the flag of your fathers, to fly from the land of your birth or of your adoption, and seek a refuge among strangers, to escape the hand of arbitrary power. Many of you have been torn from your homes, or hunted down like wild beasts in the forest, and forced into the rebel armies as conscripts, to fight for the continued enslavement of the colored race, and also for a state of slavery for yourselves and your children. Some of you have been subjected to imprisonment and tortures on account of your opinions; and all of you have been deprived for years, up to a recent period, of freedom of speech and of the press, and of every essential guarantee of liberty and of protection to person and property, which is contained in the Constitution of the United States. You are once more free citizens of the United States. By your sufferings in the past, and by your hopes for the future, I adjure you to guard well your freedom. Remember that all that you have, and all you can hope to be, and all of good that is in reserve for your children, are indissolubly bound up with the American Union. The "unity of government which constitutes us one people," should be more dear to us than ever, on account of the sufferings through which we have passed. In the language of WASHINGTON, "it is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the immense value of your national Union to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment to it; accustoming yourselves to think and to speak of it as the paladium of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate one portion of our country from the rest or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts."

To the colored people of the State I would say, you are now free. Providence has willed that the very means adopted to render your servitude perpetual, should be His instruements for releasing you from bondage. It now remains for you, aided as you will be by the superior intelligence of the white race, and cheered by the sympathies of all good people, to decide whether the freedom thus suddenly bestowed upon you, will be a blessing to you or a source of injury. Your race has been depressed by your condition of slavery, and by the legislation of your former masters for two hundred years. It is not to be expected that you can comprehend and appreciate as they should be comprehended and appreciated by a self governing people, the wise provisions and limitations of Constitutions and laws; or that you can now have that knowledge of public affairs which is necessary to qualify you to discharge all the duties of the citizen. No people has ever yet bounded at once into the full enjoyment of the right of self-government.—But you are free, in common with all our people, and you have the same right, regulated by law, that others have, to enter upon the pursuit of prosperity and happiness. You should henceforth sacredly observe the marriage relation, and you should provide for your offspring. You can now not only learn to read yourselves, as some of you have been able to do heretofore, but you can instruct others, and procure instruction from others for yourselves and your children, without fear of punishment. But to be prosperous and happy you must labor, not merely when you feel like it, or for a scanty support, but industriously and steadily, with a view to making and laying up something for yourselves and your families. If you are idle you will become vicious and worthless; if vicious and worthless you will have no friends, and will at last perish. "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread all the days of thy life." The same Providence that has bestowed freedom upon you, has told you that diligence in business is required of all his creatures; and you cannot expect that your race will escape ultimate extinction, if you willfully violate or disregard this, one of His great commands. Freedom does not mean that one may do as he pleases, but that every one may, by industry, frugality and temperance, improve his condition and enjoy the fruits of his own labors, so long as he obeys the laws I have no prejudice against you. On the contrary while I am a white man, and while my lot is with my own color, yet I sympathize with you as the weaker race; and I cannot forget that during the rebellion many of you fought for the preservation of the Union, and that those of you who remained at home in the then slaveholding States, were, for the most part, docile and faithful, and made no attempt by force of arms to gain even their own freedom. I will see to it, as far as I can, that you have your liberty; that you are protected in your property and persons; and that you are paid your wages. But, on the other hand, I will set my face against those of you who are idle and dissipated, and prompt punishment will be inflicted for any breach of the peace or violation of law. In fine, I will be your friend as long as you are true to yourselves, and obedient to the laws, and as long as you shall labor, no matter how feebly, if honestly and earnestly, to improve your condition. It is my duty, as far as I may, to render the government "a terror to evil doers, and a praise to them that do well;"—and this I will endeavor to do in relation to the whole people of the State of North Carolina, "without fear, favor, or affection, reward, or the hope of reward."

And now, "with charity for all, with malice toward none," I enter upon the discharge of the duties assigned me by the President, earnestly and solemnly invoking the good people of the State to aid me in the work of reconstructing the Government, and in restoring the State to the protection, benefits, and blessings of the Union.

Done at our City of Raleigh, the 12th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and in the eighty-ninth year of American independence.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
Provisional Governor.

By the Governor:
JOS. W. HOLDEN, Private Secretary.

[The newspapers of the State will insert the above twice, and send accounts to the Executive Office.]

THE UNION STORE,

(HUTCHINGS' OLD STAND)

THE FINEST AND LARGEST ESTABLISHMENT IN TOWN NOW OPEN.

PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE STOCK, CONSISTING OF ALL KINDS OF

FANCY GOODS, SEGARS, TOBACCO AND PIPES,

—ALSO—

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES,

LADIES SHOES OF ALL DESCRIPTION,

AND OBLIGE YOUR OBEDIENT SERVANT,

PH. THEIM.

Raleigh, N. C., June 28-1m

WANTED,

TO CONTRACT WITH SOME RESPONSIBLE party to cut 1500 cords of Wood within three miles of Raleigh. RICHARDSON & MILLER.

je 29-tf